THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 274

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower to Views

by Clearway

Peaceful Treaty Meeting Upholding China Defense Volunteers for Confidence

¶ **Nine-Power Treaty** — Belgium's invitation to the United States to confer with other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty is accepted. So Wednesday from New York sails Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large and party to participate in the treaty conference. It's America's gesture toward conciliation of the situation in the Far East. But both public opinion and official promises seem to indicate that delegates will tread softly, advocate the "peaceful wedge" strategy rather than the "mailed fist" to secure co-operation toward a pacific Pacific.

¶ **Japanese** militarists, who have politically outmaneuvered the more numerous and peaceful Japanese liberals, take the non-conciliatory attitude. While the Japanese foreign office declines to hint at its reply, however, the Tokyo Association (certain members of Parliament whose interests are fixed on Chinese affairs) adopt a resolution urging Japan to decline the invitation to discuss the pact.

• **One of the modern** mysteries of the East is how Tokyo—traditionally concerned with "face"—expects to retain face while pursuing a course offensive to civilized peoples. • Perhaps the meeting in Brussels may show Japan how to regain face by an about-face.

¶ **Chinese Women** — Embarrassing to Japan is the unexpected resistance being encountered. Its military strategy includes the view that attacks on Shanghai, Canton, and the more southerly centers will deflect enough supplies and men to permit Japanese army in the north to take out another sizable bite from the Chinese apple. But an unprecedented display of national unity on the part of the Chinese thus far has prevented any decisive gains.

• **One indication** of this new unity, and a possible explanation for some of it come but of Shanghai in an interview with Mrs. Tien Gi-Ling, wife of a Chinese, daughter of an American churchman. "Japan," says she, "overlooks the powerful influence China's woman exert in the nation's affairs . . . If Japan gains control here . . . fear and suspicion will rule—those who question her policies will 'disappear.' This war either is the end or the beginning for China. This is the view of China's women." • Fighting women and children from the air is one thing. Fighting their influence on the nation's thought is another.

¶ **Non-intervention** — Italy's offer (to withdraw volunteers from Spanish Insurgent ranks in equal number to those withdrawn from Loyalist ranks) is not received with great enthusiasm by the non-intervention committee, meeting in London. Critics of the plan say that Italian "Insurgents" outnumber Loyalist "volunteers" by about six to one. But the semi-official "Diplomatic Information," edited by an official Rome news agency, numbers the Italian volunteers in Spain at about 40,000, declaring that "Valencia's volunteers are much more numerous."

¶ **Despite differences,** however, first fruits of the new drive to end intervention drop from a technical subcommittee which meets to study a system of control of Spanish traffic. It reports numerous holes in the naval patrol system, advising its abolition, and substitution therefor of a system of air and seaport observers. Reaction to the proposal gives European pacifiers hope. • Other ground for hope is the semi-official report that Berlin is willing to consider the French five-point plan (even though the Reich seems inclined to seize the opportunity for further bargaining about colonies).

• **Figuratively hovering** in the air above the non-intervention question are two birds: the buzzard of belligerency, and the dove of peace. The former thrives on fear, the latter on confidence. Knowing this, readers "searching the skies" for harbingers of harmony are well advised who search with confidence.

¶ **America's Passing Show**—President Roosevelt confers with Secretary of Labor Perkins. The wages and hours bill hangs over the conversation. • Simultaneously, promise of conciliation between A. F. of L. craftsmanship and C. I. O. industrial unionism is inherent in a proposed meeting of representatives. • Legislation for social security hovers before the jig-saw of uncertainties incidental to the special session of Congress in November. • Alfred M. Landon calls for a nation-wide mass meeting over the Blue Network, Tuesday at 8:30 C. S. T. • Justice Ferdinand Pecora strikes back at Winthrop W. Aldrich, who blamed the Administration for a recent break in the stock market. He charges the "Old Guard" among the financial aristocracy with trying to recreate the old happy hunting ground. • Americans, walking through a maze of pro and con-demnations, need to uphold a trinity of confidences—in their God, in their country, in themselves.

President Sees His Power Plan Expand in West

State of Washington Puts Wider Use Theory Into Practical Effect

People in Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18—The "wider use" theory of electric power distribution, as enunciated by President Roosevelt on his recent visit to Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, is finding its practical application in the progress which is being made by the 18 power districts in this state.

Quietly, with town-meeting-like assemblies and votes, the work is going on which will place more than two-thirds of the population of Washington under citizen ownership and distribution of electricity and make the state what one advocate of the system has described as "probably the greatest cheap power empire of the world."

Initiated by the State Grange, authorized by the Legislature, surviving litigation and court decisions, and voted individually by the communities, the power districts are now in a position to buy and sell electric energy. These districts embracing large rural territories, will supplement the municipally-owned power centers in public ownership.

At the present time these districts, operating as units, under one coordinating commission, are in the process of taking steps to buy all private power units within their borders. These will be purchased through the issuance of utility bonds. Funds for the condemnation of these properties are being raised through the levying of a two-mill tax.

Include Large Properties

These districts are in counties where large utilities are located and the proposed purchase will include properties of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, the Washington Gas & Electric Company, and other utilities. This step is in line with the theory of J. D. Ross, head of Seattle City Light and recently appointed administrator of Bonneville power, that cheap rates cannot prevail in the presence of a competitive or duplicating system, Mr. Ross is present adviser to the power groups.

Having acquired the properties which now serve them it is the intention of the districts to sell power at cost, with electricity for service rather than profit. Lower rates, it is expected, will automatically increase the use for energy which will be bought from Bonneville, later from Coulee, or from the municipal Skagit or Cushman projects or from any other convenient source of electric energy.

As explained by J. R. Cluck, attorney for the power districts, the plan is to make of the state a vast power district, with each locality buying from the most available source and with inter-ties between the systems so that one supplements the other. When low water in summer prevails in one dam locality it may be high in another which is fed by melting glaciers.

Residential districts use electricity more in the winter; irrigated farms use more in the summer. This co-operation, supplementation, coordination, and tying-in is also in line with the Ross doctrine of electric power distribution which has proved successful in the tie-in between Tacoma and Seattle.

What will the districts do with so much power? This question is in-

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Ways to Tighten Control of Spain

Belgian Accusation Over Madrid Assassination Before World Court

Who Is to Blame?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Oct. 18—The World Court this afternoon was to examine certain aspects of the Spanish civil war as it took up in public session the Spanish-Belgian case on the assassination of Baron Jacques de Borchgrave, first secretary of the Belgian Embassy in Madrid. The Baron was found shot early in January in Madrid, and the Belgian Government held the Spanish Republican authorities responsible.

The Court is asked to determine whether, having regard to the circumstances of fact and of law in the case, the responsibility of the Spanish Government is involved in connection with the shooting. In June, 1937, the Spanish Government filed preliminary objections, and the oral proceedings which began today were concerned with these objections.

All members of the court will be on the bench with the exception of Mr. Nagaoka of Japan, who has been absent on regular leave. Belgium has appointed as its agent before the court Fernand Muuls, minister plenipotentiary, and as advocate, Maître Gaetad Decroix. The Spanish Government's agent is J. M. Semprun y Gurrea, Charge d'Affaires at The Hague, and its advocate, Prof. Phillipe Sanchez Roman.

'Token' Withdrawal Offered by Italy

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 18

Italy has offered to make a conditional "token" withdrawal of part of the Italian volunteers fighting with the Spanish Insurgent armies, but delegates of other powers heard the offer with skepticism.

Count Dino Grandi, Italy's spokesman, made the gesture at the session of the subcommittee of the 27-nations Non-Intervention Committee, summoned to seek means of preventing the Spanish war from becoming a European outbreak.

The Italian spokesman insisted that withdrawals be in "equal numbers from both sides," which competent diplomatic quarters declared would mean recall of only a small proportion of the Black Shirts now in Spain even if all foreign volunteers were taken from the Spanish Government's ranks.

Sending of Missions to Exporting Countries Is Weighed at London

New Report Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18—The sending of special missions to the countries concerned in the "cordon" around Spain—with the object of discussing methods of tightening up the control at the export end—today became the basis of discussion of the International Non-Intervention Committee, whose technical subcommittee is in session here.

The proposal is based on the so-called Van Dulm-Hamming report, drafted by the chairman and secretary of the non-intervention board. The report, however, has never been published.

Actually the naval patrol has been to a large extent allowed to lapse since Germany and Italy withdrew their warships from the cordon on June 23 last, following the Leipzig affair, and Britain and France took similar action Sept. 17, "in view of changed circumstances."

The Van Dulm-Hamming report declared that many ships carrying observation officers had passed

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Court Upholds U.S. Seizure of Private Papers

Ruling Adds Strength to Truth in Securities Act In Three Cases

Question on Black

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Three Florida companies lost in the Supreme Court today in an attack on a Securities and Exchange Commission attempt to subpoena their telegrams.

The tribunal refused to review a decision against the companies by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. The latter sustained the subpoenas, as well as the 1933 "Trust in Securities" act under which the subpoenas were issued.

Mr. Justice Black was assumed to have participated in the action announced today on approximately 30 controversies appealed from lower courts.

No announcement was made that he had not participated. An announcement ordinarily is made when justices disqualify themselves for any reason from passing on litigation.

Refusal of the high tribunal to review the attack on the Securities Commission produced renewed speculation as to whether Mr. Justice Black's supposed participation would give the companies grounds to challenge the court's ruling.

While chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee Mr. Justice Black used telegrams, obtained by the Communications Commission, which had been sent and received by persons under investigation by the committee.

In other actions by the court, the Jeffery-Dewitt Insulator Company of Kenova, W. Va., lost an attack on an order by the National Labor Relations Board which held the company guilty of unfair labor practices.

The tribunal refused to review a decision against the company by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The high court also:

Dismissed, "for the want of a substantial federal question," an appeal from a decision by the New York Supreme Court sustaining constitutionality of a 1935 state law barring civil actions for alienation of affections, seduction and breach of promise.

Dismissed an attack on a ruling by the Kentucky Court of Appeals sustaining an attempt by the State to impose a tax on cosmetics sold within the State which had been purchased outside its borders. The court said, "It does not appear from the record that there is a final judgment."

Economic Boycott: Will U. S. Apply It As Curb on Japan?

American Diplomats Map Plans for Action at Brussels Parley

Diplomats Urging Japan to Attend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Vigorous diplomatic efforts to persuade Japan to attend the nine-power-pact conference in Brussels are going on behind the scenes of hurried preparation for the emergency meeting of powers interested in bringing the far eastern crisis to a halt, it was learned here today.

Considerable importance is attached in diplomatic circles to the presence of Japan at the meeting. At the same time it is also made clear that the course of international collaboration into which President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, secretary of state, have steered American foreign policy during the past two weeks is not dependent for its continuation on this single factor.

While the American delegation to the conference is starting Wednesday on far shorter notice than normally accompanies such missions, and while obstacles to any substantial accomplishment are recognized to the full here, Secretary Hull is known to be in a determined frame of mind on the subject of the conference and is reported reliably to have the full approval of the President for the, as yet, undisclosed steps which he expects his delegation to take at Brussels.

Other Powers May Join

Little light is available here as yet on concrete prospects of the meeting. The first question to come before it will be that of participation of other powers interested in the Far East but not officially associated with the Nine-Power Pact. England has undertaken to sound out both Soviet Russia and Germany on the question while the American delegation is on the way. If Japan refuses to participate it is expected both of these powers will be brought in. On the other hand the possibility that Japan could, if participating, keep Russia out of the conference is an inducement to Japan which, it is thought, might possibly persuade Tokyo to take part.

Participation of Russia and Germany are considered interdependent. The two, being at such odds on most

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Speech of President Opens Question of Use of Pressure

World Support Is Held Essential

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—Whether President Roosevelt and his State Department have any serious thought of applying economic force against Japan is still an uncertain question here today. But whatever the President had in mind when he used the suggestive word "quarantine" in his Chicago speech, he has startled Washington into a diligent analysis of what forms of economic force might be employed and what they would mean to American and world economy.

The salient fact disclosed is that the United States is the most important single factor in Japan's economic life—and therefore the possessor of great economic power over the island empire which presumably could be wielded with some effect if the United States were so disposed. The United States buys more Japanese goods than any one other single country. It also sells more goods to Japan than does any other single country. In both instances, however, the British Empire taken as a whole is slightly more important to Japan than is the United States.

The broad picture is that the United States and the British Empire together purchase 49.6 per cent of all Japanese exports and sell to Japan a total of 63.2 per cent of all Japanese imports. United States purchases alone are 22.1 per cent of all Japanese exports and United States sales to Japan are 31.2 per cent of all Japan buys from the world. Thus, the United States alone is Japan's most important business relation, while the United States and the British Empire possess between them the theoretical power to make or break Japan's economic life.

Dearth of Silk

One great sacrifice would have to be made by American citizens and British subjects should they embark on a course of boycotts and embargoes against Japan. Women would have to give up almost entirely what has become a virtual necessity to many of them—silk stockings. Japan produces about 75 per cent of the total world silk production. The United States alone takes 85 per cent of Japan's raw silk output, most of which goes into silk stockings. American women would have to turn to rayon or cotton for the most part. Some silk would be available from other limited sources, but presumably the price would jump to prohibitive levels.

Japan's export trade means two things—raw silk and cotton textiles. There are hundreds of other items, but the others are relatively insignificant. If President Roosevelt's suggestion of "quarantine" were applied collectively to Japan by most other nations in the form of boycotts it would mean, broadly speaking, a redistribution of Japan's markets to other producers with presumably slightly higher costs to the consumer. Textile manufacturers in New Eng-

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American foreign policy strips for action: Intimate Message From Washington on the Editorial Page.

Can Peace Come to Danube? Visit Shows Good-Will Gains

Why is the great Danube River the key to so many of Europe's problems? Why is it that Europe's economic setup centers so largely on this historic waterway? What is the policy of the several great powers with respect to the clusters of small Danubian nations? How are the problems of Danubia on their way to being solved? These questions are dealt with by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in a series of six articles based on a revisit to the territory after a few years' absence.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — Jeremiahs and Cassandras have been so busy of late prophesying the worst about Central Europe that it is a real tonic to revisit the countries of the upper Danube after a lapse of two years and see for one's self how substantial is the improvement both political and economic that has taken place in the interval.

It is impossible in short not to feel that the World War is at last almost over in this area.

Two years ago it needed much courage to be optimistic about the future of this part of Europe. Poverty was universal. The memory of the peace treaties was still bitter. Austria was in the doldrums as a kind of Italian protectorate. Hungary was thinking of nothing but her lost provinces. Czechoslovakia was being subjected to a virulent campaign aiming to disrupt her internally and directed by all the forces of the German propaganda service. There was no trade to speak of, financial restrictions were growing steadily worse, and the future outlook, with the Italo-Ethiopian war looming on the horizon, was really dark.

Today, although it would be quite wrong to say that all difficulties have completely disappeared, it is nevertheless obvious from the moment one sets foot in the Danubian area that the atmosphere is totally different. People are still poor, but not quite so poor as they were. Political problems and memories are still pressing and poignant, but they are being looked at from a less uncompromising angle. In fact, whereas two years ago the outlook of the leaders of Central Europe was almost wholly destructive today it is emphatically beginning to turn to the constructive possibilities of the situation.

Revision Talk Softened

Two summers ago the idea of any co-operation between victor and vanquished in the Danubian basin seemed fantastic. The vast majority of Hungarians one met had no hesitation in showing that they despised the Czechs, disliked the Roumanians and merely tolerated the Yugoslavs. There was much talk of restoring the crown of St. Stephen with Otto of Hapsburg as its wearer and with the ancient Magyar empire unabridged. The phrase which crystallized Hungary's attitude to her new boundaries—"Nem, nem, soha" (no, no, never)—was on everybody's lips and could be read in flowers or stone in many railway station gardens.

This summer Hungarians still talk of revision but they mostly admit that its realization must be indefinitely postponed. They have introduced a law making the regency permanent, thus tacitly admitting that the restoration of the Hapsburg empire is not at the moment practical politics. Some even admit frankly that their former revisionist campaign was "a great mistake."

The event above others which is responsible for the change of outlook in Hungary appears to be the re-emergence of Germany as a great power with a strong army and her old pre-war "Drang nach Osten" seemingly undiminished.

Hungarian-German Contrasts

Even before the war, the Germans were unpopular with many Hungarians. In those days Hungary herself was numbered among the great kingdoms of the earth. Today she is great no longer. Her population is only about 9,000,000, and Germany's is nearly 70,000,000.

Consequently Hungary is beginning to realize that if Germany were to absorb Austria and Czechoslovakia, it would not be long before Hungary would follow the same road. Until quite recently Hungary's policy has been calculated to facilitate rather than to impede this proceeding.

Two years ago, when Julius Gömbös was Hungarian Premier there were close links between Budapest and Berlin. But today there is a distinct coolness between these two capitals. This summer, for instance, saw Mr. Gömbös' successor, Koloman Daranyi, take firm action against the Hungarian National Socialists.

Hungary used to hope that both Germany and Italy would help her get back her lost provinces. But it is now clear that neither of them is prepared to do so. Germany has said as much through numerous press utterances inspired by the indefatigable Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Italy, after talking big on Hungary's behalf, has made a treaty of friendship this year with Yugoslavia and is thus ruled out for the time being as a

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Radio Is Widened In Its Scope To Meet Television

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Changes of far-reaching importance to the radio industry were announced today by the Federal Communications Commission. Parts of the frequency map, which governs the use of broadcasting and experimental television, were revised or redrawn altogether. The action was taken in promulgating the long-awaited revision of frequencies which has been under discussion ever since last spring, when for three weeks the broadcasting division of the commission heard witnesses here from all parts of the nation regarding the vital matter.

The announcement was made in a series of press releases and orders. Frequencies were allocated in a wide radio spectrum from 25,000 to 300,000 kilocycles.

Hitherto the commission has restricted its orders to broadcasting and experimental services in a radio spectrum between 10 and 25,000

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Flying: 'Traffic Lights' for Safety

2000 Passengers Flown 1,500,000 Miles Over Pacific Ocean

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Clipper planes which shuttle across the 8500 miles of Pacific between America and China boasted today of carrying 2000 passengers and flying 1,500,000 miles over the seas without a fatality or a serious mishap.

Next Wednesday, with departure of the Philippine Clipper for the Orient, will begin Pan American Airways' second year of regular trans-Pacific passenger operations.

Typhoon dodging and minor mechanical troubles have been responsible for occasional delays in the schedule, which calls for at least one arrival and one departure each week.

To date they have flown 7,401,305 passenger miles and carried 479,944 pounds of cargo in addition to the trans-Pacific air mail.

Two French Planes Establish Records

ISTRES, France, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Ministry of Air announced yesterday that two planes built by France's nationalized aviation industry had established speed records.

Racing over the Istres-Chaumont course, a Bloch plane with a load of 5000 kilograms (11,020 pounds) covered 1000 kilometers (622 miles) at a speed of 317.013 kilometers an hour (about 197 miles an hour). This broke the record previously held by Italy.

The same plane also carried its load 2000 kilometers (1244 miles) at a speed of 307.455 kilometers an hour (about 191 miles an hour) to break the record of Soviet Russia.

A Farman plane flew 1000 kilometers with a load of 10,000 kilograms (22,040 pounds) at a speed of 262.275 kilometers an hour (about 163 miles an hour). No previous record existed in this class.

Missing Plane Seen Grounded in Wyoming

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 18 (AP)—The missing United Airlines plane with 19 persons aboard was sighted from the air today 12 miles southwest of Evanston, Wyo.

The transcontinental transport was discovered by Bob Bergensen, United Air Lines pilot, and Bill Williams, observer. The fliers said they would land about 10 miles from the spot and try to obtain horses to go to it. The spot is almost on the Utah-Wyoming border. A delay of several hours was indicated before the exact condition of the plane could be ascertained.

Ecuadorean Woman Plans Sea Flight

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 18

An Ecuadorean - sponsored "good will" flight from the United States to the Dominican Republic will be made early next month by Señora Hermelinda Urvina Briones, she announced yesterday.

Señora Briones, wife of a New York restaurant owner and reputedly the only South American woman with a license to fly in the United States, said she is undertaking the flight at the suggestion of Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro, Ecuadorean Ambassador in Washington. She is related to President Paez of Ecuador.

Three other plane crashes also were reported today by the Associated Press. At Colonia, N. J., two men were killed when their plane fell near the Colonia Country Club. At Trenton, Ont., three members of the Royal Canadian Air Force were killed when two planes collided 500 feet above the air force training camp. Near Tryon, N. C., a lieutenant from the aircraft carrier Yorktown crashed in the mountains last night, but escaped without injury. His observer bailed out safely.

Lindbergh Pays Tribute To German Woman Flier

BREMEN, Germany, Oct. 18 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh watched Hanna Reitsch, Germany's only women flier with a captain's rank, demonstrate today a helicopter, wingless flying machine with propeller blades overhead.

She remained aloft 45 minutes, earning the colonel's warm praise for her skilfull handling of the machine. Colonel Lindbergh lunched with municipal officials.

Air 'Invaders' From U. S. Are Welcomed in Canada

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 18 (CP)—Friendly invaders, more than a score of Toledo, Ohio, aviators and air enthusiasts dropped down on London this week end, were feted and with the exception of one participant took off immediately afterward for the flight home.

Colors Designate Airways in New Rules Set by Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Air pilots take notice.

Beginning Nov. 1 watch the red, green and amber lights.

There will not be any literal traffic signal lights suspended from the clouds. But airways are to be designated in this fashion under a new set of traffic rules for the airways which culminated two years' study by the Bureau of Air Commerce. The purpose is to bring new order into flying and eliminate particularly the dangers of interference between private planes and commercial transports.

The new rules are concerned primarily with instrument flying—flying under conditions of poor visibility. There are no important changes affecting the private pilot who flies only when he can see where he is going. Under such conditions—known technically as contact flying—the only restrictions are to observe the general "rules of the road."

Rules Established

But when the going is bad and instrument flying is necessary planes are permitted to take the air only under the following conditions:

1. The plane must have complete two-way radio plus all necessary blind flying equipment fully approved by Bureau of Air Commerce inspectors.
2. The pilot must submit in advance of the flight a detailed flight plan including stopping points, proposed flying altitudes, air speeds, probable time of arrival at destination and an alternate landing field. This must be approved before he takes off.
3. No change in the flight plan is permitted without authorization of the dispatcher in charge of the station area in which the flight is progressing.
4. Planes must carry sufficient fuel to reach an alternate airport with 45 minutes' fuel still in reserve.

Airways Designated

The green, amber and red lights come into the new rules in the form of preferential designations of airways. A green airway will take precedence over all others. An amber takes precedence over red. Planes on green airways have the right of way at all times. Specific altitude levels are established for each category and particular stress is laid on pilots keeping at their proper crossing level when the airway on which they are flying crosses another of a different color.

Chinese Planes Attack in Force In Shanghai Area

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Chinese airforce today unleashed an unusually heavy onslaught against the concentrated Japanese positions at Shanghai.

The low-flying Chinese warplanes roared over Shanghai in successive waves, raining bombs on the lower Whangpoo River area, where the majority of Japan's fleet rode at anchor, and the Japanese airfield beyond the eastern borders of the International Settlement.

Japanese warship batteries and anti-aircraft emplacements rocked the city with fusillades in an effort to beat off the raiders.

The increasingly heavier Chinese raids gave substance to unconfirmed reports that China was receiving renewed supplies of aircraft from Russia and France.

Following the Chinese raid the Japanese resorted to air bombardment of all Chinese communication lines and supply bases behind the lines.

Japanese also struck at the Nanking-Shanghai railroad and Chinese Yangtse river defense positions at Kiangyin, 80 miles west of Shanghai.

Japanese dispatches told of the capture of Paotowchen, 350 miles northwest of Peiping, completing the conquest of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad. In northern Shansi province, Chinese attacked Yuanping and fierce fighting was reported in the area, 65 miles north of the provincial capital, Taiyuanfu.

At Hong Kong the British crown colony government started its official inquiry of the recent sinking of fishing junks by a Japanese submarine.

Report from Hong Kong were that railway service was resumed today on Hong Kong-Canton line after interruption by Japanese air bombardments.

What a Day!

The Yanks Are Coming

VICKSBURG, Miss. (AP)—Russell White, superintendent of a plantation near here, must have thought for a minute last night that General Grant and the Yankees had come back.

Mr. White, thinking he had an old wagon-wheel hub, took a 30-pound shell into the house and made an andiron of it for the fireplace. In a few minutes there was a terrific explosion. Mr. White was uninjured.

It was believed the shell was one that the army of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant threw at Vicksburg in the Civil War siege more than 74 years ago.

Ahead of Time

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Easter lilies, being what they are, can't be expected to follow the calendar closely.

But Mrs. Fred White was a bit overwhelmed when hers blossomed in October.

The Wigs Came Back

LONDON (AP)—The mystery of the missing Lord Justices' wigs was solved with the arrest of a messenger who police said admitted stealing them.

The three expensive headdresses, loss of which threatened the dignity of the law courts on the opening of the Michaelmas term last Tuesday, were recovered.

Lord Justices Slesser, Greer and Scott, who were forced to borrow misfits Tuesday, got back their wigs, cleaned and renovated.

Far North Effete?

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—Joe Freeman, hardware salesman, arrived here with the comment that the Far North is getting a bit "sissy."

The "last frontier" that Mr. Freeman covers has reached such a stage of civilization that customers in the interior are demanding "modern chromium gadgets of the trickiest design," colored glass knobs for dresser drawers and "hexagon designs in prepared shingles with a color scheme planned as carefully as the Duchess of Windsor's boudoir."

A Phone Dog

CORTLAND, N. Y. (AP)—A black shepherd dog qualifies as an office boy for W. G. Potter.

When the telephone rings the dog dashes to see if it is being answered. If not, he barks a warning. If employees don't come running the dog circulates through the building, barking constantly, until he locates an employee. And he won't leave until the phone is answered.

Heard, but Not Seen

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—The town clock here will be heard, but not seen for some time to come.

Workmen removed the four faces of the landmark atop the Municipal Building, but left the clockworks to ring out the hours.

Radios for Tractors

WASHINGTON (AP)—Kansas farmers are equipping their tractors with radio receiving sets.

John P. Harris, Hutchinson, Ottawa and Chanute, Kan., publisher, so told a communications commissioner examiner today. He is seeking permission to establish a new daytime station in Hutchinson whose programs would be designed principally to interest farmers.

An attorney for another station asked if the farmers were not at work through the day and would not hear the programs.

"Most of the tractors are equipped with radios," Mr. Harris replied, "and if not they shortly will be."

Saving Our Schools

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Canada Plans Shelter Belt Of 6,000,000 Trees in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—In an attempt to repair the ravages of the drought in western Canada and to guard against further deterioration of the soil, the Federal Government will supply prairie farmers with 2,000,000 trees for planting during the next year. It has been estimated that another 4,000,000 plants will be distributed in the west through commercial channels.

For many years shelter belts have been the subject of experiment in the west. The results have been good, and in Saskatchewan on two federal experimental farms, tests have been conducted for the benefit of the farmers. During the last thirty-six years these two stations have sent out 145,000,000 seedlings to 50,000 farmers.

The purpose of these shelter belts is to break the sweep of the drying winds, to halt soil drifting, and to hold the snow and the moisture in the spring. Field crop shelter belt associations have been formed this year by farmers who have agreed to enclose areas of 20 to 80 acres as their part in rehabilitating the prairie farm lands. The seedlings will be distributed to the farmers from the experimental stations without cost under the farm restoration program. Close to $2,000,000 has been voted for this and similar projects in Western Canada during the coming year.

For many years the Government has been advocating the planting of shelter belts and the officials from the experimental stations have made regular trips throughout the country selling the idea of protection by tree-planting. Progressive farmers saw immediately that the scheme was sound, that it was the only effective method of combating the wind and the loss of moisture in the spring. Those who had the vision to plant trees when their farms were young are now well protected, but there still remain vast stretches of open farm land which are prey to the destructive sweep of the wind.

But the adversity which the western farmers have suffered during the past seven or eight years has shown them that steps must be taken if the prairies are to be restored to their once-famous fertility. In the shelter-belt plan they are co-operating with the Federal Government in all parts of the three prairie provinces.

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Selassie Sues For Right to Use Title of Emperor

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The right of Haile Selassie still to call himself Emperor of Ethiopia was brought up in chancery court today when the Negus sued Cable and Wireless for $50,000. Counsel for the exiled ruler maintains that sum was owed him under an agreement for public Ethiopia-British wireless service the day he fled from Addis Ababa.

The company, however, contended King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy is now the Ethiopian sovereign, thus Selassie's cause for action is vested in the Italian Government.

Selassie's counsel made a point that the British Government still recognizes Selassie as Emperor.

The attorney read a statement he had solicited and received from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that Britain recognized Italy as "de facto" government for the whole of Ethiopia except for "certain areas in the south and southwest."

The Foreign Secretary's statement, explained the attorney, backed up his contention Selassie is still de jure emperor in the eyes of Whitehall Street, since Britain "had not recognized Italian annexation of Ethiopia as de jure."

(A de facto government is described as one actually functioning as a result of a revolution or a rebellion but not permanently established or recognized. A de jure government is one defined as operating by lawful title.)

Winnwood School Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GROVE, N. Y.,—Election of Capt. William K. Riddle, U. S. N., retired, as chairman of the board of trustees of Winnwood School was announced here by Charles H Welsby, headmaster, today. Captain Riddle succeeds Harry C. Browne resigned. Winnwood School, which was founded in 1914, opened its doors for the 1937-38 educational year on Sept. 14, Mr. Welsby added.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Arctic Ways of Living Depicted in Leningrad's New Museum

Courtesy the Arctic Museum, Leningrad

Models Illustrate Soviets' Pioneering in the Far North

Upper Left—A Soviet Trader in the Arctic. Upper Right—An Arctic Research Base. Lower Right—The Soviet Vessel Frama, Stranded Exploration Ship. Inset—Dr. Victor Samilovich, Director of the Arctic Institute

Exhibits also tell story of explorers' conquest of land of ice and work of natural scientists in developing area.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LENINGRAD — The Arctic regions, so remote to most of the world, but closer and more important to Soviet Russians, have been brought even closer by the new Arctic Museum opened in Leningrad this year. In a reconstructed three-story building, hundreds of Soviet school children daily begin to understand the meaning of the Arctic to them, while scholars find here a comprehensive record of Arctic exploration.

The exhibits have been prepared over a period of years, and are designed to tell the story, not only of the explorers who gradually conquered these distant regions, but of the numerous tribes who have inhabited the Arctic for centuries, and of the Soviet colonizers and natural scientists who work today to make the Arctic a fruitful and prosperous portion of the Soviet Union.

One finds here a realistic record of living conditions in the Soviet Arctic. There is room after room of vivid models of ice breakers and motor trucks which run on sledges, of ice-bound fishing villages and experimental stations, of reindeer-breeding collective farms and of coal mines set in a wilderness of ice. Above all, there are models of the airplanes which have done so much to hasten development of Arctic.

Record of Exploration

The serious student may find here materials dealing with all the major explorations, and a pictured record of the efforts made by men of many nations to open up the Northeast Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Arctic seas.

But the museum deals primarily with the Soviet Arctic, and of the contributions of the present generation to man's conquest of the frozen north. Lifelike models show how Soviet colonists and natural scientists live for years on barren islands or peninsulas; how they patiently record the findings which make possible the steady northward migration of thousands of Soviet men and women; how they bring education, new habits of work and life, to the scattered northern tribes.

The museum describes pictorially the work of the Arctic Institute, the natural-scientific base of the Northern Sea Route Administration. The Monitor correspondent discussed the work of the institute with its director, Dr. Victor Samilovich, whose interest in the Arctic dates from 1907, when he was exiled as a young student to Archangel for venturing to criticize the Tsarist regime.

Large Force of Researchers

In those days the Arctic was truly a terra incognita. Today, Dr. Samilovich directs the work of 1037 men and women, all trained natural scientists, who devote all their attention to discovering and developing the natural resources of the Arctic wastes; to exploring and recording the secrets of its unmapped islands and waters; to assisting the opening to traffic of its mighty rivers and ice-bound seas.

Dr. Samilovich is himself a geologist, but he has on his staff not only geologists, but hydrologists, geophysicists, zoologists, botanists, and metallurgurists. In Leningrad the institute maintains a number of laboratories and research stations, with permanent staffs of more than 200. But most of its work is done in the field. At present, dozens of expeditions are spread over thousands of miles, reporting almost daily to Leningrad by radio.

Expeditions usually stay in the field two or three years at a time. In the museum one may see how they live and work. Exhibits have been skillfully arranged to make clear even to small children how natural scientists patiently acquire the knowledge which results in new charts and maps; in the discovery of mineral deposits; in the proper location of new villages and towns; in the exploitation of untouched forests and the opening of new fishing grounds.

Thousands of Applicants

"The Arctice irresistibly attracts our young people," said Dr Samilovich. "We have applications from thousands more than we can use to enlist in our expeditions or in the new colonies." But those who visit the museum can see that Arctic living is not easy; the exhibits vividly reveal the remoteness of these northern settlements, tiny groups of plain wooden barracks precariously set on barren rocks beside frozen seas. The young men and women can see here what awaits them.

Ingenious electric diagrams indicate the potential riches of the Soviet Arctic. The writer was guided through the museum by a young woman member of the staff, who operated several of the diagrams. Pausing before a large relief map, she pressed a button. A dozen little lights illuminated miniature coal mines in scattered parts of the map. "These are our principal coal deposits," she explained. She pressed another button, and little reindeer stood out all over the map. "Now you see our collective farms which breed reindeer," she said. Other buttons illuminated deposits of gold, copper and other minerals; forests and navigable rivers.

The young lady smiled. "Now you have seen what our Soviet Arctic means to us," she declared.

Durban's Decision On British Cables Arouses Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—Called upon to decide between a British and a German tender for cables, the Durban Municipality accepted the British tender, although it was over £2000 higher than the other.

The decision aroused considerable criticism on purely economic grounds and also evoked a warning from the German Minister Plenipotentiary in the Union, Dr. E. Wiehl, that a spread of this "boycott" attitude would jeopardize trade relations between South Africa and Germany. The boycott movement, he said, had flared up in a number of countries, but had died down just as suddenly in all of them except America and South Africa.

"If South Africa buys fewer German goods, Germany must buy less from South Africa," he said. "Germany is forced, then, to seek markets elsewhere, and in this way the recovery of trade relations becomes more difficult."

The movement in South Africa had not caused Germany any worry, he said, but Germany nevertheless regretted it deeply because she was anxious to improve her trade with the Union.

"South Africa's trade has expanded enormously since 1933, in comparison with that of Germany," Dr. Wiehl said, "but her trade with Germany has not grown in proportion to her trade with England. South Africa's trade expansion has been concentrated on one land and she has not entered into close trade agreements with other countries.

"Not that I want to find fault with that. Although mutual trade has increased, it has not increased as much as it should have.

"Germany considers herself in a position, with the pound for pound barter agreement, to do £10,000,000 worth of business a year with the Union."

Sample Pay Survey in Britain Fixes Wages for 1,500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18 — Scattered throughout Britain, 30,000 "sample householders" earning less than £250 a year are this week entering on special forms the expenditure of every penny of their incomes—and in doing so are helping to fix wages of 1,500,000 fellow workers.

This is the start of a survey of working class budgets on the basis of which the Ministry of Labor is to revise cost-of-living index figures. Such action has been forced upon the ministry by a price jump which has hit British buying power a serious blow.

The Ministry of Labor intends to make its new basis as accurate as possible and the survey which has just started is to be continued at quarterly intervals so seasonal changes in budgets can be noted. Final results are not to be made known until 1939.

Automatic Adjustment

Outside the 1,500,000 workers whose collective agreements with employers provide for automatic adjustment of wages in accordance with movements in the cost-of-living index figures there are millions of workers to whom results of the survey will be of vital importance. In most labor negotiations cost-of-living is a prominent factor.

Of great importance is the fact British statisticians generally hold that the present outdated living costs scale tends to minimize price movements. At the moment, the rise and fall of family costs are calculated against a 1914 base. Each month figures are issued by the Ministry of Labor showing how prices of various commodities have varied as compared with prices in 1914.

Since 1914, however, changes in production, in technique, in human standards of minimum conditions in taste, in entertainment, and in housing have rendered such a base of calculations false.

Articles on which food sections of the 1914-base figures are calculated comprise ribs and thin flank of beef, legs and breast of mutton, streaky bacon, flour, bread, tea, granulated sugar, milk, butter, cheese, margarine, fresh eggs and potatoes.

But in most working class homes, meat vendors declare, ribs and flank of beef, for instance, are no longer popularly used. Taste with higher wages has changed toward steaks, joints, sirloins and shin-beef. On the other hand in the case of eggs prohibitive prices for home new laid eggs have caused workers to buy cheaper grades.

Calculation Impossible

In the clothing section of the statistics it is admitted in each Ministry of Labor Gazette that "it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices."

The net result of all this is to calculate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the non-existent pre-war standard of living.

To ensure that this farce shall be discontinued a representative selection has been taken of 30,000 adult wage-earners and small salary earners and these persons have been asked to supply particulars of household expenditure for which information they will receive 2s. 6d. a time.

Those chosen for the survey are supplying the ministry with forms telling the composition of the household, occupations and ages of each person, rent, rates and number of rooms in the house, expenditure on food and quantity and cost of each item, each day; expenditure on gas and electricity, expenditure during the week on fuel, clothing, furniture and utensils, fares, amusements and "other items"; garden allotment produce—the quantities of eggs, vegetables and fruit raised and consumed in the household during the week.

State Education Lauded as Useful For Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—If higher education is worth having, it is worth paying for out of taxation. An intelligent society should collect its own taxes and apply them as it wished, and not according to the whim of some rich man, declared Dr. F. W. Hart of the University of California, before the recent New Education Fellowship Conference here.

"Although institutions endowed by Rockefeller and Carnegie have done much good throughout the world," he said. "I cannot help feeling that Mr. Rockefeller was a sort of private tax collector and gave the money collected whenever and wherever he thought fit. It came to this—when Mr. Rockefeller wanted to build a church, he had only to raise the price of 'gas' half a cent, and the church was paid for."

Dr. Hart said he felt it was unfortunate in some ways that education had received gifts. "Liberal provision for university training in state-financed institutions is America's biggest contribution to education," he observed. "Free education provided in the 48 states includes university training and education comes first with the American public—even ahead of the needs of the army and the navy. In California it is the first claim against the budget."

He explained that free education raised its own problems, of which the outstanding one was the large number of students attending.

The discussion was not without its bearing on the situation of Melbourne University for which the 1937-38 university subsidy granted by the Dunstan Government is only £45,000, a figure fixed in 1923 when there were far fewer students.

Pigment Discovery Claimed After Long Loss of Secret

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Rediscovery by A. Heeren of Aalsmeer, a paint manufacturer, of an old secret, the recipe for the manufacture of cobalt-standard-green, is reported here and is attracting wide attention both at home and abroad.

It is a green color, made of verdigris, spelter and cobalt, which is indestructible and which in the nineteenth century was known in Europe as Rimmann's cobalt-standard-green. In reality it is only a glaze of cobalt, spelter, verdigris and fixed oil. The beauty of this mysterious green paint, with its deep, resplendent gloss, after it has dried in only six hours, is enhanced by time. It has been found on the stone sarcophaguses of the Pharaohs.

Mr. Heeren in an interview declared that the secret of Rimmann's cobalt green was lost after the nineteenth century. Complaints about the quality of green paint—in all the Netherlands the so-called chromatic green is used, which is not fixed at all and often blisters—induced him to try to find the secret of Rimmann's cobalt-standard green, which does not contain seccative varnish nor turpentine, and which dries through its own pigment.

After seven years of hard work, experiments and failures, Mr. Heeren now declares to have found the old painter's secret, as his experiments prove. The three composing elements of the paint being practically indestructible, Rimmann's cobalt-standard green is indestructible. It does not contain lead or brownstone. Because of its extraordinary qualities this paint is especially suited for the tropics, where ordinary paint cannot resist the force of the sunrays for long.

Philadelphia to See Portraiture of Ages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 — Outstanding examples of portraiture of all ages and in many media, illustrating and interpreting the varied possibilities of the portrait as a work of art, are brought together in an unusual exhibition which opened at the Philadelphia Museum of Art Oct. 16.

"In this, the second of a series of special exhibitions assembled by E. M. Benson of the museum staff under a grant of the Carnegie Corporation, the whole vast panorama of portraiture is telescoped from its obscure origin in Egypt, through the birth of the pedestal and easel portrait, to the rise of the camera in the early nineteenth century and the film in the twentieth," Fiske Kimball, director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, said.

"The exhibition will include mummy-case panel portraits and sculpture from ancient and Christianized Egypt; miniatures from seventeenth century India through the nineteenth century in Europe and America; sculpture portraits from Sumeria, Arabia, Congo and Benin Africa, Rome, Peru, Japan, Renaissance Italy, and contemporary portraits by Despiau, Brancusi, Alfeo Faggi, Zorach, Esherick, Ben-Shmuel; easel and graphic portraits from China, Korea, Japan, and by masters of the western world from Gainsborough and Goya to Picasso; early American daguerreotypes and portrait photographs by Brady, Hill and Disderi as well as the portrait work of the contemporary masters of the camera—Steichen, Stieglitz, Strand and Walker Evans."

Princeton Ranks Hughes Greater Than Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18—A poll of the Princeton University freshman class of 1937 places Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, at the top of the list of "greatest" living Americans. With a total of 70 ballots, the Chief Justice leads President Roosevelt by 14 votes: Henry Ford comes third with 30 votes, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was fourth.

Although it will be four years before they are graduated, 226 freshmen said they had already decided on their future occupations. Two hundred and twenty of these first year men will try to earn at least a part of their college expenses during their university course.

The class placed scholarship above athletic success, 120 members saying they came to Princeton for education. The name and reputation of the university brought 57 for enrollment and "contacts and social advantages" was the reason 26 gave for entering the university.

The class voted Yale their favorite university after Princeton. Williams came next and Harvard, Dartmouth and Vassar each received 20 votes.

Jungle Explorers Take Radio as Guide

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. William Hall Holden and his party will use radio to avoid the fate of other explorers who lost their way in the trackless jungles of British Guiana, the American Museum of Natural History announced.

A two-way radio set will keep the party in touch with the expedition's base, provide a directional beam, pick up news from the United States and transmit news of the expedition's progress.

Dr. Holden described preparations for his trip into the jungle in a letter written the museum from Bartica, British Guiana, a short time before he left that last outpost of civilization.

Nation Observes Year of Tribute To Helen Keller

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Helen Keller tribute year, instituted by the American Foundation for the Blind, begins today and will end March 3, which President Roosevelt is expected to proclaim national Helen Keller day.

March 3 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the meeting between Miss Keller, blind teacher of the blind, and her own former teacher, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy.

During the tribute year, the foundation will attempt to raise $2,000,000 to extend and perpetuate Miss Keller's work. A national committee of endorsers, among whom is Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and a committee of sponsors, on which 38 Governors and more than 200 leading citizens have agreed to serve, will direct the campaign.

Eleven national organizations have endorsed the program. The first event of the Helen Keller year will be a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff and the Philadelphia Orchestra here Saturday.

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U. S. Cities End Isolation For Era of Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Cities, like the nation, are forsaking an isolation policy and are entering an era of inter-city co-operation to solve common problems, it was brought out at the American Municipal Association conference here.

In fact, the conference itself with its agenda of grave problems now facing cities, is viewed as a significant step forward in the movement for more team work between cities. The three-day convention of the American Municipal Association was attended by mayors, city managers, secretaries of state leagues of municipalities, and others interested in city government. Delegates represented cities in 40 states.

Cities are like step children badly treated at home and forced to turn to other guardians, it was brought out. Disappointed with treatment they have received at the hands of their own state governments, they have become more closely allied with the Federal Government. This is not an ideal relationship, it was pointed out, and cities are being advised, to turn again to state capitols for co-operation.

Sitting In the Parlor

Speakers pointed out that the Federal Government, helping with relief problems, has entered cities "through the back door of unemployment relief and is now occupying a seat in the parlor." It is true the National Government has helped in PWA projects, in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and other federal activities, officials agreed, nevertheless, it was urged that cities should turn back to their states and lean less on the Federal Government.

Though the state-local relationship has been characterized by failure of rural dominated legislatures to do much that was helpful, nevertheless, cities must look more to states in the future for help, it was brought out.

"The local government revenue structure is weaker than it was and greater dependence is being placed on contributions from state and federal funds," Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada, declared. "The financial relationship between the state and the Federal Government is also unsatisfactory. These changing financial relationships are bringing a complete change in the political framework of American local government, with a consequent abandonment of the type of local government which typified the early American democracy."

Personnel Improves

Nevertheless, Mr. Chatters pointed out that during the last five years the personnel in municipal government has undergone a decided improvement, and he urged cities to do all within their power to solve their own problems and to shift dependence from federal to state government.

Turning to specific problems confronting cities, officials attended round table discussions covering the house trailer problem and recent developments in municipal law. Paul Oppermann, assistant director of the American Society of Planning Officials, reported recent developments in the trailer problem and its treatment by cities.

"Trailerites still are tax free in most cities," declared Mr. Oppermann. "Of 53 cities queried in a recent questionnaire, 29 collect no taxes. The volume and extent of trailer activity throughout the country is increasing rapidly. In 1935, the first year of conspicuous activity, reports indicate that between 20,000 and 30,000 trailers were built. In 1936, about 60,000 were produced and in 1937 the expected production is around 200,000."

A survey of 14 selected cities in various parts of the country reveals facilities being given trailerites by city governments, it was said. The survey was made by the American Municipal Association in co-operation with several other organizations in the field of government, and is the most recent and perhaps the only serious study of the trailer problem facing cities, Mr. Oppermann pointed out.

The survey shows that all of the 14 cities investigated provide for garbage collection, that 13 provide electricity connections, 10 supply public showers, 10 have camp police, eight provide telephones, seven have public laundries, seven have sewer connections and 11 have water connections.

The average stay in most of the 14 analyzed cities was relatively short—from one day to a week or a month. However, in Florida and California some camps show stays of 90 days and longer.

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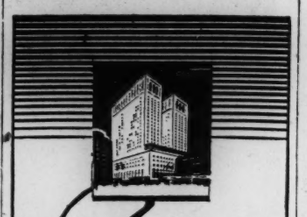
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Federal Aid for Schools Growth of 150 Years

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saving Our Schools
Thirteenth of 52 Articles

Though education in the United States has always been chiefly the concern of local communities, interest of the Federal Government in the subject has been increasing gradually over a long period.

The colonial school with its dunce cap and slate was 100 per cent locally supported and locally managed.

The school of 1937 with its elaborate shops and laboratories is still primarily a local institution, but it is hearing more and more from the Federal Government as to what subjects shall be taught, and how.

So clearly were schools regarded as local responsibility in colonial days that no mention of education is made in the Constitution. It was left as one of the powers reserved to the states. But this has not kept the Federal Government from using its general welfare power to exert a continually increasing influence over local educational policies in the past 150 years.

New Questions Raised

With the development of this dual system of control, a score of new and vital questions have arisen. Some of the more important are these:

Under the American theory and practice of popular sovereignty, has the Federal Government an obligation to aid education in the states?

Shall federal aid take the form of general education grants to the states for their own allocation? Or the form of special grants for particular types of education?

Shall the states be compelled to match federal grants with local appropriations?

Shall these grants be so conditioned that the Federal Government may inspect, and ultimately control, both the social policy and the professional procedure of public schools in the 48 states?

Or shall the Federal Government rely more on the collection and dissemination of information to improve educational policy and procedure?

What parts, if any, of the federal emergency education program are valuable enough to be kept permanently? How may they be fitted into the regular state educational systems?

What will be the effect of the single or combined use of financial aid and supervision upon the ultimate educational efficiency of the public schools? What its effect on the democratic theory of personal and local responsibility?

In so far as public schools existed under the colonial governments, they were in theory and fact an affair of the locality. Whatever schools there were, public or private, were left to support and manage themselves.

With the settling of new lands in the West, however, federal aid began. The Congress of the Confederation, seeing the importance of giving the people of the newly-opened "West" the same advantages as people on the Atlantic coast, decreed that "there shall be reserved the Lot. No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township."

241,116 Miles for Schools

This precedent, followed as each new state was carved out of the public domain, has meant the granting of more than 241,116 square miles for public schools—nearly six times the area of Ohio and 49 times the size of Connecticut.

In some places, these land resources were neglected, but in others oil or minerals were discovered that sent the value soaring and resulted in rich endowments for the state's educational system.

Federal land grants to common schools in the 30 states established from the public domain exceeded 77,000,000 acres in all. Another 4,000,000 acres furnished financial support for a system of public institutions of higher learning, known as state universities. In most cases the terms of these grants specified that proceeds from land sales should be impounded into permanent state funds and only the income used to meet current school needs.

Under these early land grants, the Federal Government did not assume to control educational policy in any way. It merely wanted to see that all citizens in the democracy had educational opportunities.

New Policies Started

After the Civil War, the Federal Government embarked on several new policies. It began, through special grants of endowment, to stimulate particular kinds of technological education associated with the conduct of agriculture. After considerable discussion as to whether colleges for special classes should be established and maintained at public expense, Congress decided to grant 30,000 acres of land, or land scrip in lieu of land not available, for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Under this law, known as the Morrill Act, state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts were set up in the states, either as separate institutions or as units associated with existing universities.

This period was highly significant in the history of American education because the Federal Government began to take upon itself for the first time responsibility of stimulating special types of higher education and of supervising the work undertaken. Each state accepting a grant was obliged to maintain at least one college where instruction in military tactics and branches of learning related to agriculture and mechanic arts would be offered.

A President's veto stopped the first legislation of this sort, but later when southern states' rights champions were absent from Congress and war made larger food supplies necessary, the measure was passed. It paved the road for a long series of acts going more and more into the field reserved to the states.

In 1887 the policy of annual monetary subsidies instead of land grants was introduced with the establishment of agricultural experiment stations. This was followed in 1890 by the second Morrill Act providing annual funds for support of land-grant colleges.

With the passage of the Smith-Lever Agricultural Education Act of 1914, once more under the pressure of meeting special needs, the modern system of federal grants-in-aid was introduced. This time they were conditioned on federal approval of local spending plans. The money given to the states had, in large degree, to be matched by state or local appropriations and contributions, which were also subject to federal control.

In 1917, the Smith-Hughes Act for Vocational Education was passed under even greater war-time pressure. It added a few new policies. Federal grants were made for the first time to educational institutions below the college grade. The federal law now specified the actual time periods, months and minutes, which were to be devoted to subjects taught; it permitted the federal agency to regulate the training of teachers and to establish standards of minimum equipment needed if the State was to profit by a federal grant.

By 1930, regular payments to the states in support of various educational programs has mounted to approximately $20,000,000. Then the depression came, bringing new problems which the Federal Government undertook to meet, when state resources proved inadequate. Under the emergency relief program the Federal Government for the first time advanced funds directly to individual schools or as wages to individuals engaged in educational work. Millions have been poured into this supplementary educational system whose future status is still uncertain.

The federal Public Works Administration has been doing a large part of the school building in the last few years. It stepped into the breach in 1933 when local governments found themselves without resources to meet a serious shortage of school accommodations, and has since helped finance the construction of approximately 70 per cent of all school-building construction in the United States.

NYA Established

The National Youth Administration was established to meet the educational and job needs of young people whose opportunities were cut off by the depression and at the same time keep them off the overcrowded job market. Through its student aid program thousands have been enabled to continue in high school, college and graduate schools. In return for their federal pay, they have done many sorts of campus jobs, some of which will contribute permanently to the improvement of the nation's educational institutions. A special education system has been set up within the Civilian Conservation Corps to meet problems peculiar to its enrollees.

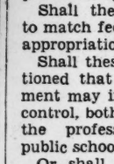
Another type of federal aid came into being in June, 1934, when Congress authorized school systems to bolster up their financial credit by borrowing from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

As a result of numerous petitions and solicitations made when many school districts were in a state of financial collapse, the RFC was authorized to make loans not to exceed $75,000,000 to public school authorities on adequate security for use in paying teachers' salaries due prior to June 1, 1934. The school district of the City of Chicago received the only loan under this law, now expired. The Chicago loan of $22,500,000 has since been repaid.

The breakdown in the apprenticeship system in industry during the depression led the Federal Government to enlarge its vocational aid. The George-Deen Act was passed, raising to $14,000,000 the amount to be distributed to states for this type of education. This is about three times the size of pre-depression appropriations. The law also authorized entrance into the distributive field for the first time.

Federal participation in education has gone further today than the founding fathers ever dreamed it would. It has not developed according to any plan but like Topsy has "just grow'd." Some day, many observers feel, there will have to be a general reckoning with a view to determining just what the real function of the Federal Government toward education is.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page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Exchange Club Opens Parley At Tampa, Fla.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 18—The twenty-first annual convention of the National Exchange Club opened here yesterday with the registration of 750 delegates. The convention, which is to continue through Wednesday, is expected to attract between 1500 and 2000 members.

Activities of yesterday were largely taken up with enrolling delegates and visitors. In the afternoon there was a reception of convention attendants, special trips to the deep sea fishing grounds, boating, bathing and recreation. In the evening the delegates attended special church services at which the Rev. Marshall Wood was the speaker.

The business of the convention will start today and will be called to order by national president, Kuno H. Struck, of Davenport, Iowa. Gov. Fred Cone of Florida will deliver an address of welcome which will be followed by greetings from Tampa city officials.

Tuesday's meetings will include the annual address of the organization's president. At an Everglades banquet Tuesday night, Louis J. Alber, executive director of the National Housing Committee, will speak on "Making Our Potential Abundance Actual Abundance." An inter-club fellowship luncheon will be held on Tuesday at which Umbaijaz III, Maharajah of Lahi-Mohanpur, British India, will be guest.

Wednesday's program will start with an All-States breakfast to be followed by election of officers. Following the business session, the delegates will be taken on an automobile tour of the Tampa territory, ending in a beach party and special program arranged by the St. Petersburg club.

A feature of the convention is expected to be the address of Thomas C. Imeson, who will sound the keynote of the club's opposition to communism and fascism. Mr. Imeson has headed the national committee of citizenship for the last six years. Mr. Imeson, is a resident of Jacksonville, Fla., and has served as Exchange national president in 1930-31.

At the conclusion of the convention, 450 delegates and visitors will embark in the steamship Cuba for a trip to Havana and a tour of the island. The trip, however, is not a part of the official convention.

C.I.O. Called Plan to Win Control of Government

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 18 (AP)—A report submitted today to the National Convention of Exchange Clubs by its committee on citizenship charged that John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization was formed as a "political machine" to gain control of the Government.

"The whole theory of 'industrial unionism' was hatched by the world communist movement," the report added.

"Their effort to penetrate American labor organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, company unions, independent labor movements and fraternal groups has extended over a period of 18 years."

The report said it was "an established fact" that the C. I. O. was planned to "win elections for the C. I. O. leaders."

Philadelphia Chemistry Show Is Believe It or Not Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—Appreciation of the place chemistry is playing in the work and art of the world today brought such a large crowd of Philadelphians to the Franklin Institute for the official opening of a new chemistry exhibit, that hundreds of the visitors were turned away and had to listen to the lecture from loudspeakers hastily connected in the Memorial Hall.

Many more, while Lammot du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc., and other speakers in the lecture hall were still broadcasting over a nation-wide network, began to examine the exhibit itself.

Prepared in co-operation with the du Pont company, and to remain on view for several months, this exhibit is one of the most elaborate now in the institute.

Great illuminated charts on two walls showed the relations of different raw materials and products used by the chemical industry in manufacturing from farm and mine products such widely different things as synthetic rubber, evening gowns, yacht sails and farm and mining explosives.

By pushing the institute's famous buttons, visitors set in motion a number of exhibits—from a fashion show, complete with music, announcements and models crossing the stage in a moving spotlight, to a machine taking in spruce chips at one end and turning out a roll of cellophane at the other.

Another squeezed water from a natural sponge and more out of another of a synthetic variety. Another gave visible evidence of the elasticity of the artificial rubber—made from coal, limestone and salt. Others demonstrated the special advantages of a number of new products, from varnish, proof against dry ice and boiling water applied alternately, to rust-proof anti-freeze for cars and water-proofing, crease-proofing and fire-proofing treatments for all sorts of fabrics.

The new clear white "plastic glass" Lucite attracted much attention with an exhibit showing its power of carrying light around curves as a pipe carries water, shooting it out at the end.

Mr. du Pont, the eighth of the du Ponts to head the company bearing their name, studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then went to work for the company, specializing in non-powder products, and is credited with much of its expansion in the cellophane, plastic and other new fields.

Appropriately enough his favorite hobby, he has said, is chopping wood—the same wood from which many of his most important products, from gowns to marine paints, come.

The cure for most of today's economic problems, he declared in his address, lies in a "consistent and honest application of the doctrine of giving more for less.

"The chemical industry," he continued, "is dedicated to the basic policy of consistently and honestly lowering the costs of goods and services.

"In the final analysis, wealth comprises goods. Our dollars are worth only what they will buy. Place goods within the means of more people, and at once you distribute wealth and add value to money.

"Rising wage scales mean nothing if prices rise with them, but maintain fair wages and fair prices and actually you raise wages."

Employment today in the chemical industry, Mr. du Pont added, is 27 per cent higher than in 1929, although in manufacturing generally, it is still about 5 per cent lower than the 1929 peak, he said.

The average chemical factory worker earns $31 a week today, according to Mr. du Pont, compared to a general average of $26 a week for all manufacturing industry.

Auto Traffic Toll Gains 20 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The nation's auto traffic toll, despite "spotty improvement" in states and cities which have conducted vigorous safety campaigns, is running about 20 per cent ahead of last year.

This estimate came Oct. 14 from the American Automobile Association. It was based partly on fatality reports of the census bureau, which showed 6905 fatalities in 125 cities above 50,000 population during the first 39 weeks this year, as compared with 6234 in the same period of 1936. In the first 39 weeks of 1935 fatalities totaled 6769 in the 125 cities.

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Economic Pressure on Japan Being Analyzed in Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

land and Lancashire presumably would regain markets lost to Japan. Rayon and other synthetic fibers would take the place of much silk. But no serious shortage would be expected to develop.

Japan's import trade means raw cotton, oil and metals. Inability to obtain these—either through embargoes or loss of foreign exchange from boycotts—would theoretically not only cripple Japanese industry, but also vastly complicate Japan's problem of carrying on a protracted war in China. Japan is estimated to have several months' reserve supply of cotton on hand which presumably would be sufficient for domestic needs for a much longer period if foreign markets were closed.

Japan also has reserves of petroleum and metals in addition to limited domestic sources of both these raw materials. Possession of adequate supplies of these commodities would, it is assumed, be more vital in prosecution of war against China than cotton which is needed primarily for the export market to produce foreign exchange.

It is of course obvious to all analyzing the facts here that action by the United States alone would seriously embarrass and antagonize Japan, but would not necessarily be sufficient to break Japan's will to fight. The most serious effect would be the loss of purchasing power if the American market were closed to Japanese products. But those in Washington thinking in terms of economic force assume, of course, collective world action. Both the President and Cordell Hull, secretary of state, have struck a firm note of collaboration against aggressor nations. There is no suggestion of solitary action by the United States, and therefore no serious thought of what the United States might do alone.

Analyzing from this premise, experts conclude that a boycott subscribed to by most nations of the world would in the first instance cripple Japan's foreign trade and therefore its economy. This would not necessarily break Japan's power to fight in China, but would put a high price on a decision to continue that war. On the other hand, there is always the danger in the background that Japan might be goaded by such action to attempt to take by conquest the sources of soil and metal which otherwise would be denied from loss of foreign exchange.

Assuming such mobilization of collective world action possible, and also assuming a willingness to resist by force any Japanese attempt at retaliation, there is little concern here over the net damage to American economic life. It is argued, for example, that while the Japanese market for American cotton would be cut off immediately there would soon be compensation in the form of increased purchases of American cotton both by domestic and foreign textile manufacturers. A redistribution of textile markets would produce a redistribution of cotton markets and the net consumption of American cotton would in the long run remain relatively constant.

Difficulties Apparent

It is difficult to estimate how serious the prospects of any action along such lines are considered in high official quarters here. Obvious difficulties involved in organizing collective world action along such lines present a major obstable. Although joint action by the United States and British Empire would be significant in its probable effect on Japan, the reaction in several units of the British Empire, including England, has not been encouraging to proponents of collective action.

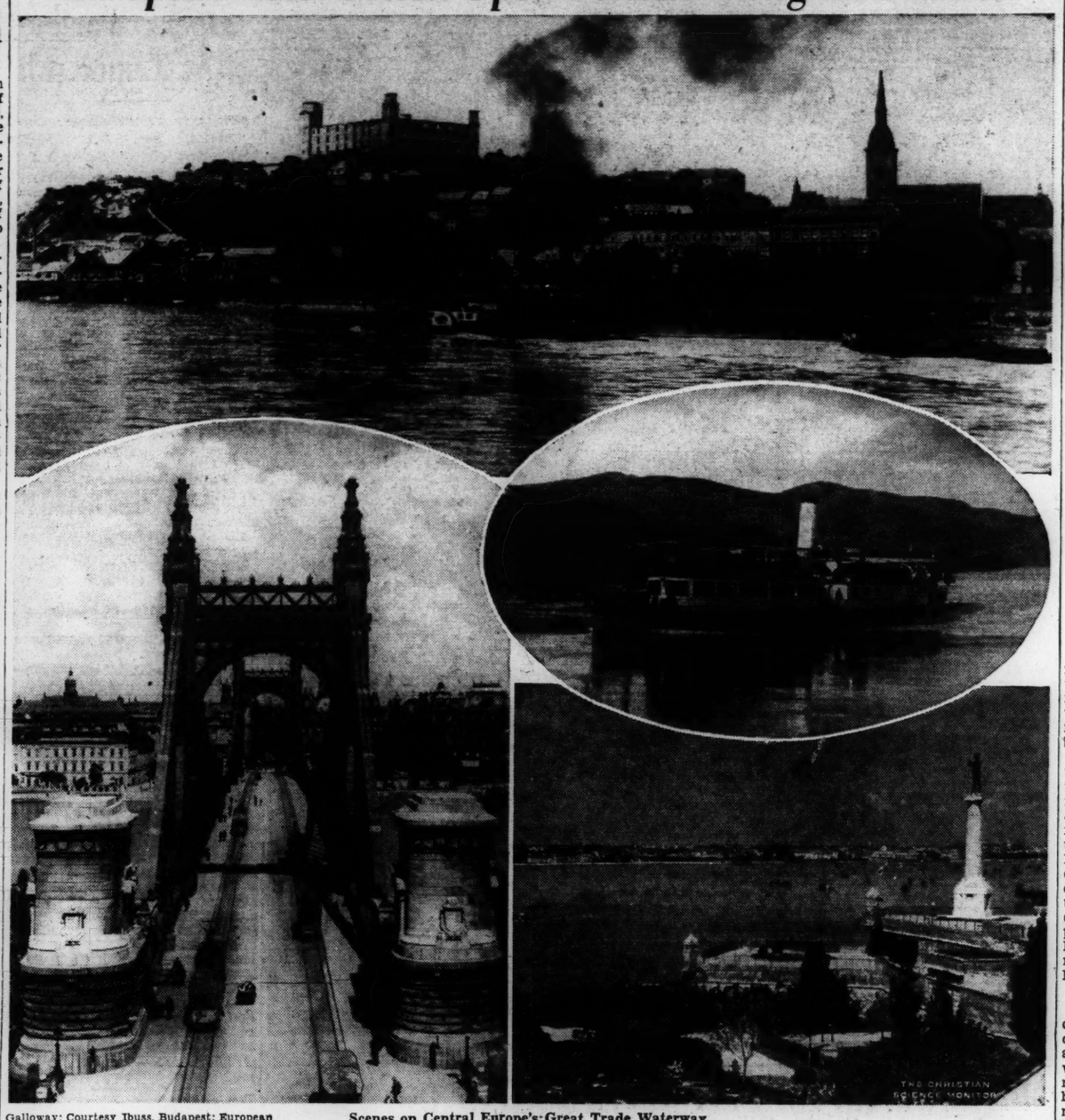
It is believed the Department of Agriculture is conducting an exhaustive study of what the loss of the Japanese market for American cotton would mean to the cotton planters of the South. The Department of Commerce, concerned with the whole broad picture, is already armed with statistical and trade analyses sufficient to answer at a moment's notice almost any question either the White House or State Department might ask.

What some quarters feel might be a relatively safe and practical course of action would be a general raising of tariff barriers and import quotas against Japanese products with an immediate view not so much toward breaking the Japanese will to fight, but rather to penalize Japanese economy to the point where Japan might consider the price of continued aggression in China too high. The loss of the American market alone would be a severe blow to Japanese economy. If the British, French, Dutch and South American markets were closed simultaneously Japan presumably would have to choose between retreat in the face of so much economic pressure or the loss of its present position in world trade.

Ellsworth Is Honored For Polar Avigation

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP) — Prof. Henry Balfour, president of the Royal Geographical Society, today presented the patron's gold medal of the society to Lincoln Ellsworth for "developing the technique of aerial navigation in the polar regions, culminating in his successful flight across the antarctic."

European Accord Rests Upon Policies Along the Danube



Galloway; Courtesy Ibuss, Budapest; European

Scenes on Central Europe's Great Trade Waterway

Bratislava, in Czechoslovakia, Is Shown in Upper View. The Ruins of the Once Royal Palace of Slovakia Are in the Background. Right Center—On the Danube, Near Vienna. Lower Left—Suspension Bridge Over the Stream at Budapest. Lower Right—Kalamegdan Park at the Confluence of the Save and Danube Rivers in Yugoslavia

Italian Volunteers in Spain Set Officially at 40,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 18—There are some 40,000 Italian volunteers on the side of the Nationalist forces in Spain, according to the first official Italian estimate made in Rome today.

In many quarters outside this country the number of Italian Blackshirts in Spain has been estimated at some 80,000 or 100,000 men and the information supplied by the Italian authorities is meant "to restore to proper proportions" these "legends" of large Italian armies dispatched to Spain. It is further claimed that the number of volunteers on the side of the Valencia Government is considerably larger.

The estimate was made by a Diplomatic Information bulletin. It is believed to have been inspired by the Italian Foreign Office and was issued by the Italian official news agency, Stefani. In view of competent observers this disclosure of the extent of Italian intervention in the Spanish civil war is intended to deprive the problem of foreign volunteers of the "exaggerated" importance which has been given to it by the governments of France and Britain, particularly the former. Hope is expressed that the "dangerous hysteria" manifested in some quarters be replaced by a calmer view of the situation.

Italy, however, professes she does not entertain "illusions" as to the good faith of her "adversaries" and is evidently prepared to see the accuracy of her statements challenged by supporters of the Valencia Government. It is insisted, however, that the figure concerning Italian volunteers at present in Spain is correct.

In connection with this latest disclosure it is increasingly felt here that this week is decisive for the peace of Europe. While it cannot be said that Italy is optimistic about the outcome of the discussions in London there are none of those signs of uneasiness which characterized the period immediately preceding the Ethiopian war. The Italian Government is sincerely anxious to co-operate with other European powers to find a solution of the Spanish problem but declares itself determined to see that the solution is based on "justice and elimination of the bolshevik danger from the Mediterranean."

U. S. Maps Parley Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

matters of international affairs, tend to balance each other in a conference of this sort. Further, to invite one and not the other would, it is felt, throw the conference out of balance.

Once this question of participation is settled, the conference will take up possibilities of a plan for the mediation and conciliation of the Japanese-Chinese war. What will follow that step is sheerest speculation. It is emphasized in high State Department quarters here that the conference is entirely independent of the League of Nations—a position which implies that American diplomacy is thinking in terms of positive action by the Nine-Power Pact Conference, rather than mere reference of recommendations to the League.

Roosevelt Message

A strong possibility is that President Roosevelt will take advantage of the conference to make public another message to the world which will throw more light on what he meant in his Chicago speech when he used the word "quarantine." Norman Davis, roving ambassador and leader of the Brussels delegation, is to see the President at Hyde Park, N. Y., before he sails on Wednesday and is to receive there a statement or message from the President which, it is intimated, will be read at Brussels.

Whatever the obstacles to the conference, preparation for it is going on here in an atmosphere of unusual optimism which draws its existence from the vigorous attitude of Secretary Hull himself. Members of the delegation frankly have little idea as to what will come. But they know Secretary Hull means business and that it is their job to pull some device out of Europe's troubled scene which would constitute the positive "reaching for peace" which President Roosevelt declared in his last speech to be the only method for averting a big war with its attendant damage to American economy even if not necessarily to American life.

Hull's Objectives

Mr. Hull has been working towards the conference since July 16. It represents, whatever its tangible achievements, a dramatic new departure in American foreign policy. For about five years now Europe has been in the habit of blaming the United States for all failures in the peace machinery of the world—insisiting that without American collaboration nothing can be done to discourage aggression and restrain the hand of the international trouble maker.

Both Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt are determined to remove any further justification for such blame. The United States has come forward, has taken the initiative actually although unofficially in bringing the nine-power pact nations together, has signified its willingness to play its part. If Europe and the rest of the world fail now to come forward and take advantage of this offer of collaboration it will be the fault of others. The United States is ready to help "reach for peace." It remains to be seen at Brussels what effect this readiness will have on the world's will to peace.

Clergy in China Protest Slaughter

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Chinese Christian clergymen and educators, in an "open letter to the Christians of the world" made public yesterday, urged a united stand of all Christians, including those in Japan, against the slaughter in China.

"The present Sino-Japanese crisis may prove a test of the moral strength of the Christian Church throughout the world," said the letter, signed by Dr. W. Y. Chen, Chinese Methodist minister and secretary of the National Christian Council of China, and 19 others.

"The Christian Church must keep alive its conscience in a big international crisis such as the one now obtaining in the Far East or its vitality is sapped and future doomed," the letter continued.

"Against the will of God, barbarous warfare is threatening humanity. . . . We appeal to Christian people all over the world, including those in Japan, to share with us the sense of responsibility in this perilous hour, and to adopt whatever measures are within their power to set in motion of the corporate conscience of the Christian Church."

France Names Bargeton Ambassador to Belgium

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP)—Starting a diplomatic shake-up which is expected to include appointment of a new French Ambassador to the United States, Paul Bargeton on Oct. 16 was named Ambassador to Belgium. M. Bargeton was formerly director of political and commercial affairs at the foreign ministry. He replaced Jules Laroche who retired from the diplomatic service.

A number of other foreign appointments were said to be under consideration, including a successor to Georges Bonnet in Washington. M. Bonnet became Finance Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Camille Chautemps.

400,000 Battling In Spain Around Insurgent Area

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 18 (AP)—Insurgents, shifting their attack on the Biscayan front of Northwest Spain from mountainous territory to the coastal plain, drove today past Colunga, an Asturian fishing port about 11 miles west of Villaviciosa.

(Villaviciosa is about 25 miles east of Gijon, last important Government port in the Spanish Northwest, and the final large settlement in the path of the Insurgents' westward drive toward Gijon.)

Except for accounts of scattered engagements at Jaca and Fuentes, south of the French border in Northeast Spain, both sides were silent on progress in the Aragon fighting.

A mass attack of government troops, tanks and air bombers in the Saragossa sector yesterday launched one of the biggest battles of the Spanish war, involving about 400,000 men on both sides.

The Government offensive was headed toward the Insurgent stronghold of Saragossa, about 175 miles northeast of Madrid, and apparently was designed also to relieve the pressure on Government forces opposing the Insurgent drive in the Northwest.

Can Peace Come to Danube?

(Continued from Page 1)

supporter of revisionism, much of which would be at Yugoslavia's expense.

Maneuvers for Concessions

As a result of these developments, Hungary no longer has any illusions about the benefits to be gained by holding on to the big powers' coattails. She remains outwardly friendly toward Germany partly because Germany is the natural outlet for many Hungarian goods and partly because the threat of German-Hungarian collaboration may provide a useful means of wringing concessions out of the Little Entente. She remains on good terms with Italy for somewhat similar reasons and because the economic co-operation of the so-called Rome Protocol States—Italy, Hungary and Austria—is by no means a negligible factor in Hungarian national economy.

Another change during the last two years has been the development of cordial friendship between Hungary and Austria on the one hand and between Austria and Czechoslovakia on the other. In the early post-war days, Hungary was the reverse of friendly toward Austria. But today both these states are anxious to keep outside the domination of the two colossuses which bestride this part of Europe—Germany and Italy. They have therefore begun to make common cause with one another.

Vienna Serves as Bridge

At the same time, close relations have also been established between Vienna and Prague. Thus today the political road between the two capitals is still rather poor—like most of the ordinary roads in this part of the world. But repair squads have been at work, particularly during the recent Assembly meeting at Geneva, when a comprehensive plan for rapprochement received a preliminary blessing. This is a notable change from the position two years ago.

Another highly important factor in the improving Central European scene is the British rearmament program. Two years ago, the struggle between Great Britain and Italy over sanctions was about to begin. It ended, as all the world knows, in a diplomatic defeat of the first magnitude for Great Britain. There is scarcely an authority in Central Europe today who does not read into British rearmament a determination to be strong enough to tell any future war-monger that if he starts a war the whole weight of Britain will be thrown into the scale against him.

No doubt Central Europe exaggerates. It is going too far to assume that if a war started along the Danube, Great Britain would certainly be in it. But it is true, nonetheless, to say that no aggressor can any longer assume that Great Britain will not fight. On the contrary, he has to assume that the probabilities are that she would fight. This in itself is a stabilizing factor of profound importance.

Britain as Peace Agency

What it means to the little states of central and eastern Europe may best be shown in their own words. Let us therefore quote in conclusion an extract from a Greek daily paper, le Messager d'Athènes, commenting on the Coronation of King George:

"For the spectator who is outside it all," wrote the Messenger, "and especially for the small states, the Coronation manifestations are a real comfort. For the might of England is wholly opposed to aggression. It is the indispensable element of universal peace. One cannot picture without terror, in the conditions of our time, a world in which England should find herself enfeebled, where she could not decisively maintain the weight of the scales on the side of international order.

"Whether one loves or fears, or is jealous of her, no one can deny England's beneficent role in this troubled era of human society. And that is why, for the King and Queen whose heads are today encircled with the Crown, the oath that is worthiest of them and of their Empire is that their reign should see the final strengthening in the world of a new order in which Great Britain remains one of the fundamental guarantors of peaceful progress."

Danger in Wage Bill Seen by Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said Oct. 16 that the Administration's wage and hour regulating bill, high on the special session list, would not pass Congress if employers, workers and farmers understood "its inherent dangers."

The association said "the manufacturer is leading the way toward recovery," boosting "real" wages 9.2 per cent above the 1929 peak of prosperity.

"To saddle him with the centralized and necessarily bureaucratic control envisioned by the wage-hour bill," said the association statement, "would add new burdens more likely to harm than to help the workers."

Navy Game Trash Yields Stamps for Collectors

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18 (AP)—Treasure in the trash collected at Baltimore Stadium after the Navy-Harvard football game here Saturday attracted the attention of philatelists.

The trash contained, they fret, envelopes in which the Navy mailed out tickets to the game. On each envelope, sent as registered mail, were one every-day three-cent stamp and three very important five-centers. The latter were brand new, genuine, collectors-item stamps, part of a recent special issue commemorating the progress of the Navy.

Today's Spellers Re-enact Bee in 254-Year-Old Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—Big-buckled shoes trod the wide floor boards of the 162-year-old Concord School House in Germantown on Oct. 4 as lads in white stockings and tight knee breeches, accompanied by little girls in crinoline frocks, joined in an old-fashioned spelling bee, with words supplied from the primer of Schoolmaster Francis Daniel Pastorius, founder of the town.

The re-enacted bee was one feature of an eight-day Progress Celebration, marking the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Germantown and the 254th of the establishment of the town by Mr. Pastorius and a handful of German settlers.

Observer Control Of Spain's Coasts Studied at London

(Continued from Page 1)

through patrol zone without even being seen by patrolling vessels.

Of ships trading to Spain which had been identified, 19 per cent carried the Spanish flag and were therefore exempt from patrol. So was a further 1 per cent which carried non-European flags.

Altogether during the period from April 19 to the first of August, 42 ships which ought to have been carrying observation officers were noted by patrol vessels as having failed to do so. All these were reported to the government of the country concerned for necessary action. But there is no record of anything having happened to any of them.

The report also criticizes the proposal for establishing a system of observers at Spanish ports which it declares would be expensive. However sound the latter scheme may be technically, it is considered by observers here to raise number of serious political difficulties.

While thus criticizing the operation of sea control, the report finds that at land frontiers, except for a handful of volunteers who managed to slip across the Pyrenees, there were no breaches between April 19 and July 13.

While the plan for a system of observers is generally admitted to be a technically sound solution, there are a number of serious political difficulties, among which is the need to obtain the collaboration of Loyalists and Insurgents, neither of whom, it is thought, would be likely to facilitate operation of a system which aimed to prevent them from importing war material.

Meanwhile, however, it is clear that something must be done if control is to be continued, as all countries represented on the Non-Intervention Committee profess to desire.

The main issue, however, is the question of volunteers. On this the outlook remains uncertain. The first reactions to Saturday's meeting are regarded as more hopeful than had been expected.

American Friends of Spain Report $500,000 Gifts

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Four committees collecting funds for the Loyalists in Spain reported Saturday that receipts in cash and goods from May 1 through Sept. 30 totaled more than $500,000.

Their accounts were mailed to the State Department in Washington, as required by the Neutrality Act. Contributions of $266,467.74 in cash, and food, clothing and medical supplies valued at $233,824.87 were reported.

The four committees are: The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, whose chairman is Dr. Walter B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School; the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion; and the Emergency Ambulance Committee, of which Ernest Hemingway is president.

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French Popular-Front Victory Seen Aid to European Peace

PARIS, Oct. 18 (AP)—Premier Camille Chautemps, backed by evidence of provincial support in yesterday's cantonal elections, set about today to quiet the rumblings of labor in the cities and to stabilize his coalition government.

The Premier called a session of the Council of Ministers for tomorrow to consider widespread union demands for increased salaries to compensate for a 50 per cent devaluation of the franc under the People's Front regime.

A general upward trend of the Bourse greeted the results of the election, which was regarded as a virtual vote of confidence for M. Chautemps and his policies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 18—Reinforced by the results of local elections, the French Government is preparing to carry on with a much brighter outlook in its efforts to preserve peace in Europe and to save the franc by reviving economic activity in France.

All fears that the Cabinet might be overthrown by a Marxist landslide in the voting for the post of General Counselor have evaported in the light of the election outcome which shows that a clear majority of Frenchmen—almost two thirds—favor continuance of the present Popular Front government under moderate radical rather than extreme Socialist or Communist leadership.

Socialist Gains

The Socialist Party registered the greatest gains but even so they won only 234 seats, a gain of 81, as against 526 for the radicals and 241 for the chief conservative groups. The Communists obtained 41 seats, a gain of 30, which gives them less than 3 per cent of the representation on local councils as against approximately 15 per cent for the Socialists and 35 per cent for the radicals.

These percentages are very significant because the Communists and Socialists had conducted a particularly intensive campaign and had made a herculean effort to win the suffrages of peasants who form the bulk of the voters in these cantonal elections. The results show that the French peasant remains on the whole moderate rather than revolutionary.

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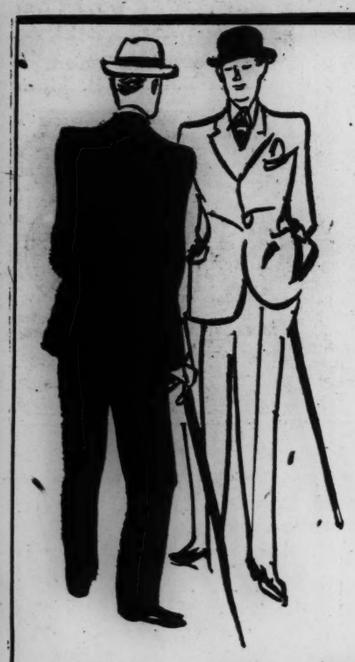
British Co-operatives Ban Japanese Goods

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A mass meeting of 10,000 persons in Trafalgar Square yesterday demanded an economic boycott against Japan because of her invasion of China. Speakers disclosed a boycott movement already was under way.

The demonstration was organized by the London Labor Party and the London Trades Council. Mr. Walter Green, Labor Member of Parliament, said that the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society had decided to buy no more goods from Japan and said he "understood" the London Co-operative Society had taken similar action. The Co-operative Wholesale Society was likely to follow suit, Mr Green said.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons, supported the boycott.

"The mere pressure of individual action of citizens of Britain, the Dominions and the United States could bring enough influence to bear on the Japanese Government," he said. "The co-operative societies have shown the way. Individuals can follow, and the governments can act as well."



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'Royal Line' Ends Yet Royalty Continues

Frieze of English Kings at Llandaff Cathedral, With Blank Stone at Left

Below—Plaster Cast of George VI From Which Carving Will Be Made

Above—Carving the Head of Edward VIII on Wall of the Cathedral

© Fox

Edward VIII Head Ends Frieze; Despite Legend Throne Stays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Welsh legend forecast that when the last block on the frieze of English kings along the south wall of Llandaff Cathedral, Cardiff, was replaced by a royal head the monarchy would come to an end. This year two heads were ready for the one remaining gap—and the monarchy is still here!

The frieze was begun in the reign of Richard III by the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral. When Edward VIII left the throne without being crowned, months of discussion followed as to whether he should take his place in the line of stone heads or not. At last the Dean and Chapter decided that he should—and that the crowned head of George VI should start a new line on the north wall.

Now Edward VIII's head, the only one in the frieze without a crown, has filled the last space, and the plaster cast of George VI from which the first carving in the new frieze will be made, is ready for copying. So the legend is left behind—and the throne as firm as ever.

Nuevo Leon Rent Bill Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex. — A renting law passed by Nuevo Leon's state legislature last session, and vetoed by the governor, will be reconsidered this session, and brought up for vote again. As it is a radical law, widespread in implications, there is much public discussion of it here, and in neighboring North Mexican states.

The law would give renters title to houses they had inhabited and paid rent for over a period of years, probably 20. Since, under an existing law, it is practically impossible to evict renters for non-payment of rent, the implications of the law are far-reaching

Gov. Anacleto Guerrero, in his veto, pointed out that the proposed law, undoubtedly meant to lift the burden of high rents from working people, actually would work a hardship because it would unquestionably stop any future building of housing units for rental, and Monterrey lacks sufficient housing units at present. With population increasing and housing lacking, any curtailment of building will only raise rents still higher and work a greater hardship on workers who are unable to build their own homes.

The law and the determined effort of legislators to reconsider it, and possibly redraft it in more workable form, indicate the discontent with landlordism in this industrial center, and have already done good in that they have hurried through city and federal housing regulations.

Tax: Richest and Poorest Pay

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The richest man in the United States and the poorest have one problem in common, Dr. Mabel Newcomer of Vassar College said yesterday: they pay the highest income percentage in taxes.

She has made a detailed study of taxes in two states, New York and Illinois, to be published soon in a volume of "studies in current tax problems" by the Twentieth Century Fund, a private organization for economic research started by the late E. A. Filene.

A man with an income of $1,000,000 pays 80 to 85 per cent of that amount in taxes, Dr. Newcomer said, while a rural dweller with only $500 cash income must pay a higher percentage than neighbors with $1000 or $2000.

In Illinois, she said, a typical farmer with a $2000 income pays 8 to 10 per cent, while one with $500 pays 11 to 16 per cent. A laborer in New York earning $1000 pays a higher percentage than one with $2000.

The seeming paradox is explained by the burden of hidden taxes on basic necessities of life, says Dr. Newcomer. The lower a man's income, the larger percentage he is forced to spend on those necessities, and the higher his taxes, she explained.

Duke's Visit to U. S. 'Of Private Nature'

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, in a formal statement distributed in England today by the Reuters (British) News Agency, said his forthcoming visit to the United States is of "purely a private, unofficial nature."

The statement, which Reuters said was obtained from the Duke's London solicitor, Mr. A. G. Allen, said the itinerary was arranged by Charles E. Bedaux, the Duke's friend and wedding host at Monts. Mr. and Mrs. Bedaux will accompany the Windsors to America "as friends," the statement added.

LEIPZIG, Ger., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor received an uproarious welcome last night when they arrived here after a day-long train ride from Essen on their housing study tour of the Reich.

The Windsors later left for Dresden to continue their inspection of labor conditions in Germany.

Crew of Freighter Balks Over Voyage to War Zone

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The freighter Admiral Multon was tied up here Oct. 15 after sailors refused war bonus payments for a projected voyage to Kobe and Yokohama, Japan.

The vessel was scheduled to have sailed Wednesday for San Pedro, Calif., to pick up a cargo of gasoline and rails. Company officials said the ship's stores were being removed and no attempt would be made to schedule a substitute trip. The crew was paid off.

Rules for Private Pilots Eased in Federal Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Proposed new Government flying rules contain fewer restrictions for amateur pilots on federal airways, Earl F. Ward, federal air commerce bureau official, said Oct. 12. He spoke at a dinner given in his honor by New York and New Jersey Aviation Associations.

"Under good weather conditions, private fliers will be able to fly wherever they wish, and will be able to use the airways to the full extent of their planes' equipment," Mr. Ward said. "However, when the weather falls below the minimum at which this type of operation is considered safe, all pilots flying along the airways must file flight plans and come under the control of airways traffic stations."

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Tokyo Invited To 9-Power Talks; Reply Uncertain

TOKYO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman announced yesterday Japan had received what he said was an "informal" invitation to the Nine-Power conference at Brussels, Oct. 30, called to seek an end to the undeclared Sino-Japanese war.

He declined to indicate what answer Japan would make to the invitation to meet the other signatories of the 1922 Washington pact guaranteeing China's territorial integrity. Reliable sources insisted, however, that Japan would not participate. They listed double grounds for Japanese refusal:

1. The conference has been called as a result of a resolution of the League of Nations, with which Japan has consistently declined to co-operate;

2. The conference is designed to effect a solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict and Japan has stated repeatedly she will not tolerate the intervention of outside parties.

The Tokyo Association, a group of members of parliament interested in Chinese affairs, adopted a resolution today urging Japan to decline an invitation to the Nine-Power conference and informed the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, of its stand.

Prize Essay Contest Is Announced in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUDHIANA, India—"What India has learned from Christ and what she needs to learn from Him for her domestic, social, national, and spiritual advancement" is the subject set for a prize essay contest sponsored by Bhagat Ram, secretary of the Animals' Friends Society.

The contest, open to any resident above 18 years of age in India, England, Canada, or the United States, closes Nov. 1. Manuscripts must be in English, and the judging committee consists of two Christians and two non-Christians.

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Actors Graded in Soviet, Then Put on Fixed Wages

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (AP)—Soviet actors, singers and other concert artists were disclosed today to have been graded according to their talents and put on a fixed wage scale by the All-Union Art Committee. The newspaper Soviet Art, said the action was taken to scale down high salaries of some stars, encourage the development of new talent and make first rate concerts cheaper for workers' clubs.

Artists with "a false idea of their prestige," the paper said, have been asking 1000 rubles ($200 at the official exchange rate) for 10-minute performances. The new wage scale for single performances ranges from a maximum of $120 for first-rate artists to a minimum of $10 for fourth-rate performers. Monthly salaries for members of theater and opera companies and orchestras were set at from $500 for the top group to $80 for the lowest.

In contrast with the United States, where radio work is highly lucrative, Soviet radio performers will be paid only 75 per cent of the scale. Provision was made, however, for special non-scale fees to outstanding stars of the stage and radio at the discretion of the chairman of the art committee.

Soviet actors and operatic stars who have been earning from $2000 to $3000 a month, particularly singers, are by no means rare. In this group are the stars who bear the title of "people's artists." A salary of 10,000 rubles, while it is $2000 at the official rate of exchange, has a buying power of about $500.

The uses of money in the U. S. S. R. are fewer than in America, although they are essentially about the same—better living, with such luxuries as automobiles and apartments. The ordinary Moscow wage earner and his family must be content with one room in an apartment shared with other families, because of overcrowded housing conditions. The more highly paid toiler—all are "toilers," even opera stars—may buy an apartment in a co-operative building, or a country place. He may dress better than most, his table may be set with more food and he may give receptions.

The only limitation on a worker's earning capacity is the amount and value of the work he can do, for everybody is paid on a piecework basis. Soviet citizens may, and do, have bank accounts. They may leave to their heirs their money and such property as they have been able to acquire in a socialist state.

Fascism Blamed in Japan

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 18 (AP)—Japan was pictured to the World Affairs Institute Oct. 16 as "being ground under heel" of a new Fascist regime dominated by militarists "greedy for more power" and backed by five wealthy families greedy for more wealth.

The speaker, Dr. James A. B. Scherer, former economic adviser to the Japanese Government, said a small group within the military had betrayed the Japanese people, seized control of the government and "run away with the war machine."

"The concealed Mussolini of Japan today is Gen. Jiro Minami, Governor General of Korea," he told the institute.

"General Minami is backed by the 'five big families' who control half the wealth of Japan, apart from the Emperor's. Their names are Misui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Okura. They manufacture everything, but their main job is munitions. They control the political parties, inter-marry with the nobility and even co-operate with the imperial household itself in seeking new investment outlets for their enormous capital.

"And now they co-operate with General Minami and his Fascist army in trying to seize China. . . .

"The vast body of the Japanese people, who are pitifully poor, are being ground under heel to finance a campaign of ambition and greed."

Japan, he said, does not need more land for its population as commonly asserted.

Pennsylvania Flood Fight On

FORD CITY, Penna., Oct. 18 (AP)—Pennsylvania symbolically broke ground Oct. 15 for the Crooked Creek flood impounding reservoir, first unit in a proposed $50,000,000 defense barricade against flood waters in the upper Ohio Valley.

Mayor Cornelius D. Scully of Pittsburgh turned earth while bands played and state and national officials hailed the start on the $6,000,000 reservoir.

The 10-story-high earthen and concrete wall that will span the Crooked Creek River in this western Pennsylvania rural district will be the first of nine proposed dams in the upper Ohio watershed.

Actual preparatory work on the project got under way several days ago. The job will be finished in 1940.

Dr. James F. Bogardus, secretary of the state department of forests and waters, declared that Pennsylvania "is far in the lead of all other states in its progress toward flood control."

The state appropriated money to purchase the Crooked Creek dam site and the farm land that will be flooded by the 60-mile-around, man-made lake. The Federal Government contributed $5,000,000.

Preliminary work on a second reservoir at Tionesta Creek is expected to start late this month and flood control leaders predict that the proposed defense scheme for the district will be completed in 10 years.

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African States Plan Network Of Main Trunk Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Plans are being prepared for a network of main trunk highways throughout Africa.

The first of two conferences with the object of co-ordinating African trunk highway policies was held at Bulawayo last summer.

This first conference was a meeting of representatives of South and Central Africa to discuss problems mainly affecting territories south of the equator, preliminary to the main meeting to be held at Costermansville in the Belgian Congo next year.

The Belgian Congo conference is to be the Pan-African Highway Congress. Plans for a co-ordinated continental road system, linking up with the European system, are to be discussed.

The conference is to be held within the framework of the International Touring Alliance, with the consent of the general assembly of the Alliance, which consists of 103 touring clubs, automobile associations and similar institutions all over the world.

The agenda includes a motion of the Touring Club of the Belgian Congo suggesting the formation of a committee to co-ordinate touring facilities, which would meet annually and which would include representatives of official touring organizations, travel agencies and so forth in South Africa, the two Rhodesias, British East Africa, Nyasaland, Angola and Mozambique, as well as representatives of the governments concerned.

The club also desires the committee to study and lay out plans for "High Street, Africa," a trans-African road from east to west, connecting Mombasa with Brazzaville, Leopoldville and the West Coast.

African Roads

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Trunk Highways Mapped
North and South and Cross-Continent Tourist Routes on Agenda

Cool-Headedness Advised to Check War Talk Effect

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company, in a radiocast last night, declared that Congress is the people's sole protection against "emotional whirlpools" such as entrance into a war.

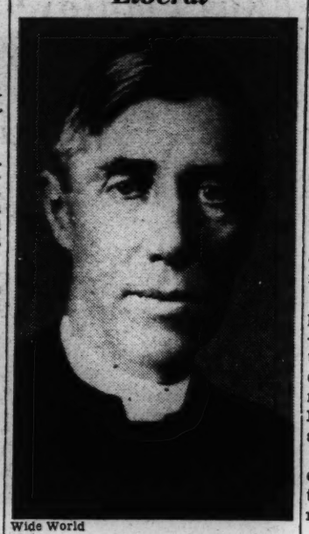
Preceding his premise with comments on a film made up of events in America since 1934, Mr. Cameron outlined the rise and fall of numerous emotional movements in the country during depression times and warned against the hysteria he said was contained in them.

"That film served to remind us that we are constantly confusing public opinion with public conviction," he said. "Three months ago we talked of things that no one mentions now. Tomorrow we may be talking of war. Already the powder train is being laid to start that explosion. When war talk begins—if it does—our first line of defense will be the steadiness of our heads."

Mr. Cameron warned that war is a position difficult to back out of, and "keep your heads" was his advice. After pointing out that there is "no war-making power in this country save that of the authority of the people exercised through their Congress," Mr. Cameron went on to observe:

"No diplomat, no official has authority to utter a word or perform an act that even remotely moves toward war. That whole solemn business is in the hands of the more than 500 American citizens who represent the 48 states in Congress—Congress whose members live amongst the people of the United States, and who know what we think, not under the spell of political eloquence or at the tail-end of special trains, but what we think at home around the evening lamp. Congress is the medium of the people's mind and of no other."

Liberal



Wide World

Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker
New Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States

Episcopal Church Increases Budget

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18 (AP)—The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church approved today a budget of $7,500,000 for 1938-39-40, representing an increase of $305,000 over expenditures in the three years ended Jan. 1, 1937. The budget must also be approved by the House of Bishops.

The bishops, meanwhile, defeated a canonical amendment, already approved by the deputies, which would have made the House of Bishops a court of appeals for deacons and priests convicted on ecclesiastical charges in diocesan courts.

The woman's auxiliary nominated these for membership on the church's national council: Mrs. James R. Cain of Columbia, S. C.; Miss Eva D. Corey, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Elizabeth Mathews, Glendale, Ohio, and Mrs. Henry Hill Pierce, New York.

The Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Bishop of Virginia, was elected the nineteenth presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church Saturday.

New Probation Systems in Seven States Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—New probation systems have been established during the past year in seven States; in five States probation officers are now under civil service, and in 13 states the government is administering or financially aiding probation—not merely supervising it—Charles L. Chute, executive director of the National Probation Association, declared in reviewing the reports presented at the Eastern Probation Conference, which ended a five-day session on Oct. 15.

"It was brought out during the conference," Mr. Chute stated, "that there are now only 12 States with no adult probation laws.

"Interest in probation and in the development of the system—both in extent and in quality—I can honestly say is greater today than at any time during the 25 years that I have been in the work.

"High standards were urged during our meetings. Judge Joseph N. Ulman of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, Md., declared that 'the probation officer ought to be the best social worker in the community.' William J. Harper, director of probation for Westchester County, N. Y., recommended a standard calling for college-trained, experienced probation workers in all courts, with graduation from a school of social work as an eventual requirement."

The influence of politics in the selection of probation workers is the greatest problem to be overcome today, Mr. Chute asserted.

"Probation," Mr. Chute declared, "by analyzing the problem of the individual's maladjustment, and by giving it proper treatment before it leads to a possible career of crime or delinquency, not only saves the individual as a useful member of society, but it avoids the necessity of commitment to a correctional institution—which not only adds a burden to the community, but by preventing the prisoner from contributing to the support of his own family, often throws them on relief also."

Landon Call for Nation's Ear Stirs Speculation at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Announcement of former Gov. Alfred M. Landon's surprise radio talk to the nation tomorrow night is regarded here as clear indication that the former candidate for the presidency regards himself as titular leader of the Republican Party, and that he intends to assert that leadership.

The matter is of deepest interest to political observers here because of the direction which it may give to the Roosevelt opposition. Although overwhelmingly defeated in the last election, the Republicans nevertheless polled 16,681,000 ballots, one of the biggest mass of votes ever piled up for any candidate. Since the Landon defeat, the Republican Party has seemed to many Washington observers to be drifting and the coherent opposition which a 2-party system of government requires, has frequently been lacking.

The 16,000,000 Landon voters, who expressed their disapproval of the New Deal and Mr. Roosevelt, have seemed to be unorganized and baffled as well as largely inarticulate in Congress. In Congress the immense majorities held by the Democrats, as a reflection of the 27,000,000 votes cast for President Roosevelt in 1936 are out of proportion to the New Deal majority, big though it was. Five-sixths of the Senate now bears the Democratic label, and the proportion is not made any smaller by two Farmer-Laborites, one Progressive and one Independent Republican who are more New Dealers than many Democrats.

Democratic House

In the House more than three-fourths, or nearly 80 per cent, of the membership is Democratic, and there is an additional small batch of Progressives and Farmer-Laborites.

It has been asserted that these conditions are artificial as represented by the 16,000,000 Landon votes and the hope has been stirring among the Roosevelt opposition groups that a focus for stronger revolt would be provided. The actual situation, however, has been discouraging. Republicans, as a party, sat silent during the whole Supreme Court reorganization fight.

It is in this situation that Mr. Landon makes his brief Topeka announcement—"As the Republican standard-bearer in the 1936 campaign I desire to call a nation-wide mass meeting over the radio at 8:30 to 9 o'clock central standard time . . . I wish to discuss with you certain questions of the day."

Use of the words "Republican standard bearer" is held significant here, where the question of the party's actual leadership has been strongly raised. Mr. Landon has said little about the New Deal since his defeat a year ago, which makes his present utterance of wider interest. It is assumed he would not utilize his prestige for a national radio speech unless the occasion called for it. That political circumstances within and without the Republican ranks have brought about the speech, is now generally agreed.

Primary question is whether former President Hoover's plan for a mid-term party convention should be put into effect.

Hamilton a Factor

Another factor in the situation is John D. M. Hamilton, national Republican chairman, who is in this city, and today held meetings with party leaders from neighboring states. Mr. Hamilton apparently has accepted the idea of a mid-term conference, but has sought to divert it from its Hoover sponsorship by repeatedly stating that it was under consideration long before Mr. Hoover took it up. Even with this disassociation from Mr. Hoover, however, Landon followers have not liked Mr. Hamilton's acceptance of the idea.

The Hamilton-Landon relationship is uncertain, not to say strained, since the election. Mr. Hamilton ran Mr. Landon's pre-convention election drive, and managed his later campaign, but since that time the two men have not been intimate and a strong movement has grown up for a change in Republican management. One man strongly proposed has been John R. McCarl, former controller general and a bitter critic of the New Deal.

"Governor Landon's announcement that he will speak to the voters of the nation on the radio tomorrow is of deep interest to every Republican and to other voters, irrespective of party, who are opposed to the New Deal," Mr. Hamilton said.

"The Governor told me of his plans for the broadcast when we were talking over the telephone last week."

The Landon annoucement came as a surprise here. It was learned that neither Mr. Lowden nor Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher who ran on Governor Landon's ticket last year had been informed of the address. If Mr. Hamilton had been told of the plan in advance at least he would not discuss it.

Radio Field Is Expanded

(Continued from Page 1)

kilocycles. The new scope is therefore vastly increased.

The commission assigned seven channels between 44,000 and 108,000 kilocycles for television stations. It is pointed out that television broadcast also is assigned 12 channels between 156,000 and 300,000 kilocycles.

The commission assigned 75 channels in the band between 41,020 and 43,980 kilocycles for radio as distinguished from television broadcasting stations. Heretofore radiocasting has been limited to operation on frequencies between 550 and 1600 kilocycles.

The new allocations are an important development of the commission's continuing policy of throwing open the use of frequencies to take care of technical advances.

The announcement today was made shortly after the arrival of Frank M. McNinch as new head of the commission, "loaned" from his chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission. A reorganization of the communications commission is under way.

Allocation of additional frequencies for television, the commissian said "is merely one step of many which in the opinion of the commission may be required before television can become a reliable service to the public."

Mr. McNinch said that "the investigations and determinations of the commission justify the statement that there does not appear to be an immediate outlook for the recognition of television service on a commercial basis."

The commission's order making the allocation is effective Oct. 13, 1938, but a commission engineer explained that the commission may make assignments prior to that time if it desires.

In its summary of its technical report the commission points out that, from "the standpoint of space in the so-called radio ether, there now comes under regulation 10 times the 'ether space' than has ever before been attempted in this country."

It declared its "most significant action is with reference to the so-called ultra high frequencies up to and including 300,000 kilocycles, and in this the commission has not only allocated space for various radio services utilized for the preservation of life and property, but also has allocated considerable space for broadcasting, including television.

"The importance of this action is the profound influence it will have upon the development of the radio industry, because in a manner it sets up guiding-posts for every phase of the industry, including research, design, manufacture and practical operation."

Du Pont Orders Taken Before War Shipped for China

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18 (AP)—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company said in a statement Oct. 15 it had not accepted any orders from China or Japan since the present undeclared war began in the Far East, but that contracts made previously with China were being filled.

The company statement was made after reports from New York said 300 tons of explosives manufactured by the du Pont company had been shipped to China. The explosives, valued at $125,000, were said to have been sent to Germany, then reshipped to China.

The company said the explosives were delivered to representatives of the Chinese Government at the du Pont plant in Wisconsin, and the company had nothing further to do with the shipping. Further, the company indicated that the Department of State approved the sale of the material, and that arrangements had been made through the Chinese Embassy at Washington.

Point in Green Suit Lost by Bay State

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 18 (AP)—Massachusetts and Texas clashed today over Col. Edward H. R. Green's residence as a score of lawyers from four states resumed their contention for approximately $6,000,000 in inheritance taxes from the Green estate.

John S. Flannery, special master in chancery, ruled Massachusetts out of order in offering in evidence a letter from Colonel Green to Edward Stern, New York stamp dealer, in which Hetty Green's son wrote:

"For your information, I will state that ever since the Pilgrims my address has been as follows: Edward H. R. Green, Round Hills Farm, South Dartmouth, Mass."

The letter, produced by T. Ludlow Chrystie of New York, special counsel for Massachusetts, will be offered again in evidence when the hearing over Colonel Green's domicile is moved to Massachusetts, said Edward O. Proctor, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts.

Italy's Libyan Garrison Gets 2000 New Troops

NAPLES, Italy, Oct. 8 (AP)—Two thousand more Italian troops embarked for Libya yesterday aboard the steamer Toscana. This reinforcement will make the total of the Italian garrison in the North African colony more than 37,000. Large contingents have left Italy for Libya in the last week.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 7, 14; Dec. 5, 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan 2, 1938.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 24, 31; New York City—Sixth Church, Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 21, Dec. 19; Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Missouri

Springfield—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO, 560kc, on Oct. 24.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Oct. 24, Nov. 28, Dec. 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Oct. 24; Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Danzig

Danzig: Friedrich Wilhelm Schuetzenhaus, Horst Hoffmann Wall, 8 p. m., November 4.

England

Essex—Leyton (auspices First Church, Leytonstone): Public Baths Hall, High Road, 8:15 p. m., November 1.
London—London (auspices Sixth and Eighth Churches): Battersea Town Hall, Battersea, S. W., 11, 8 p. m., November 2.
London (Tenth Church): Odeon Cinema, Eltham, 3 p. m., October 31.

Wales

Glamorganshire—Cardiff: Cory Hall, 8 p. m., November 4.

France

Paris (Second Church): Church Edifice, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 4:30 p. m., October 31. In English. French translation read at 3 p. m.

Germany

Berlin (Third Church): Marmorsaal, Budapesterstrasse, 8:15 p. m., November 2. In German.
Bielefeld: Haus des Handwerks, Papenmarkt 11, 5 p. m., October 31. In German.
Elbing: Bürger Ressource, Friedrich Wilhelmplatz 20, 8 p. m., November 5. In German.

New Zealand

Auckland: Mayfair Theater, 3 p. m., November 28; and 8 p. m., November 29.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., November 5. In English.

United States

California

Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lakeshore Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 29.

Connecticut

New Britain: South Congregational Church, Main and Arch Streets, 8:15 p. m., October 25.

Idaho

Lewiston: Normal Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 25.

Illinois

Champaign (Second Church): Champaign High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 24.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., October 28
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., October 25.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., October 29.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boluevard, 8 p. m., October 28.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Auditoium, 4240 Irving Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., October 24.
Collinsville: Collinsville Township High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 24.
Danville: Danville High School, Jackson and Fairchild Streets, 3 p. m., October 24.
Glencoe: Church Edifice, Beech Road and Greenleaf Avenue, 8 p. m., October 25.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., October 26.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 8 p. m., October 24.

Indiana

La Fayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University, West La Fayette, 8 p. m., October 24.
Whiting: Community Center Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., October 24.

Maine

Bangor: City Hall, 8 p. m., October 26.
Portland: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., October 24.
Sanford: Sanford Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., October 24.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
West Roxbury: The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 8 p. m., October 18.
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., October 19.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., October 21 and 22.
Everett: The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., October 24.
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., October 28.
Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue at Everett Street, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., October 29.
Braintree: Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., October 28.
Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 29.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., October 29.
New Bedford: New Bedford High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 28.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, 8 p. m., October 26.
Rockland: Opera House, 8 p. m., October 25.

Michigan

Grosse Pointe (auspices Sixth Church, Detroit): Grosse Pointe High School, 11 Grosse Pointe Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 26
Saginaw: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., October 25.

Minnesota

Cloquet: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., October 29.
Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., October 26.
Hibbing: Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m., October 28.
Virginia: Recreation Building Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 25.

Missouri

St. Louis (Second Church): Harmony Masonic Temple, 4615 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 30.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 25.
Fairbury: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., October 24.
Grand Island: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 26.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 29.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School, 3:15 p. m., October 24.
Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., October 24.
Keyport: Keyport High School, 8:15 p. m., October 26.
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., October 28.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Sunday School Auditorium, Church Edifice, 156 Sterling Place, 8 p. m., October 25.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., October 29.
Fredonia (auspices First Church, Dunkirk): Fredonia High School, 3:15 p. m., October 24.
Glen Cove: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., October 30.
Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8617 Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 26.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 29.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., October 28.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m. October 29.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 25.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East at Prince, 8 p. m., October 25.
Valley Stream (auspices First Church Lynbrook): Valley Stream Central High School, 8:30 p. m., October 29.
Yonkers (Second Church): Saunders Trade School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., October 29.

North Carolina

Greensboro (Second Church): National Theater, South Elm Street, 3:30 p. m., October 24.
New Bern: Court House, 8 p. m., October 26.

Ohio

Ashland: McDowell High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 26.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3648 West Twenty-fifth Street, corner Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., October 28.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 26.
Findlay: Donnell Junior High School, 8 p. m., October 25.
Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., October 26.

Pennsylvania

Corry: Church Edifice, Park Street, 8 p. m., October 26.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., October 26.

Virginia

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 25.

Washington

Enumclaw: Enumclaw High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 26.
Everett (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., October 28.
Longview: R. A. Long High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 24.
Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seventeenth Avenue N. E. and East Fiftieth Street, 8 p. m., October 29.
Spokane (Society): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 26.
Tacoma (First Church): Auditorium, Jason Lee School, 8 p. m., October 30.
Walla Walla: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., October 24.

West Virginia

Charleston: High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., October 25.
Morgantown: First Presbyterian Church, High Street, 3 p. m., October 24.

Wisconsin

Burlington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 28.
Janesville: Church Edifice, 323 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., October 29.
Monroe: Universalist Church, 1617 Ninth Street, 8:15 p. m., October 28.
Plymouth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 28.
Sparta: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., October 29.
Waupaca: Palace Theater, West Fulton Street, 8:15 p. m., October 29.

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London Teachers Commend Educational Sound Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ninety per cent of the teachers of London favor teaching by sound films, an investigation carried on by a committee of the London County Council over a period of some two years shows. Both sound and silent films are found to provide a section of educational experience which can be gained in no other way.

The committee undertook two distinct branches of film experiment. They examined the effect of classroom sound films, and the effect of mass sound film demonstrations in public cinemas; and in both directions they registered the opinion that such films are beneficial from almost every point of view, the only objections to them lying in such insignificant points as that commentators soar above the heads of young audiences, that "shots" are too brief to allow of time for the pupil to "linger and absorb," that accompanying music during the commentary is a little distracting, and that subjects are made too complicated.

But such objections should not be difficult to eliminate; and taken on the whole, the good in sound film teaching, the committee believes, far outweighs the drawbacks.

In regard to classroom sound films, recommendation is made that a progressive step shall be taken in regard to the more general provision of projectors and the more general equipment of schools to house them.

The committee is emphatic in its recommendation of a loan sound film library for London, organized by a special advisory committee. It is emphatic, too, in suggesting that silent films might be used where sound films proved too expensive. Better, they say, equip a large number of schools with silent films than a small number with sound films.

Turning to the question of the exhibition of educational sound films in public halls, the committee suggests that topics which involve the study of civics, of social and public services, of life in other lands and in other ages, and of industrial and transport conditions, of women's work, and of the development of an appreciation of natural beauty, are best calculated to do lasting good.

They stress, moreover, the value of the communal feeling awakened in a child by being occasionally a member of a large audience. Such value, they say, is not to be lightly cast aside.

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Labor Secretary Scans Situation With President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP)—Labor problems and wage-hour legislation received President Roosevelt's primary attention today as Secretary of Labor Perkins detoured here on her way to Washington to make a personal report. Secretary Perkins, enroute to the capital from Connecticut came to the temporary White House on her own notion.

She found the Chief Executive engaged in gathering data on which to base his message to the special session of Congress next month, on whose calendar minimum wages, maximum hours and anti-child labor legislation have been placed second to surplus crop control.

The two also had an opportunity to go over the whole labor situation and the filling of the important post of assistant secretary of labor made vacant recently by the resignation of Edward F. McGrady.

The President interrupted consultations with Samuel I. Rosenman, New York state Supreme Court justice, to talk with the only woman cabinet officer. A week-end guest at the Roosevelt home, Justice Rosenman has long been an adviser to the President in the preparation of speeches and other presidential pronouncements.

NYA Allots Job Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Walter S. Newman, state director of the National Youth Administration, said that $131,250 will be available to give NYA jobs to Virginia high school pupils the coming year. The allocation is 25 per cent less than last year. No pupil will be permitted to earn more than $6 per month, Dr. Newman said. On this basis, about 2430 students can be aided in the nine-month session.

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Box-Office Slump Again Warns Of Need for Movie Check-Up

Scene in Hollywood

Until a week or two ago, motion picture companies were enjoying a popularity and prosperity they never have enjoyed before. Then, suddenly, the New York stock market reacted sharply to the war news from abroad and went off several points. Coincidentally, general business at the box-office, as reported by a reliable trade paper, went off 15 per cent in a shorter period than such a thing had ever happened before.

Many explanations were offered. Summer business slump was one. But summer business, during the usually "off" months of June, July and August, had been unusually high. The wars in Europe and Asia were blamed. It is true that the loss of the German and Spanish and now the Japanese markets has harmed motion picture distribution greatly; but not seriously. Motion picture companies realize the actual profit of their business from foreign distribution; but the joker in this is that here "foreign" means almost entirely the English-speaking nations and the countries of South America. Europe is no longer an important market; it has not been for some time. An explanation based upon causes much closer to Hollywood itself may throw some light on the subject.

Not longer ago than 1928, also motion pictures were experiencing unprecedented prosperity. A bloodless revolution had replaced the silent film with the first all-talking pictures. The last years of the silent picture had been devoted to the silliest sort of comedies, entirely dominated by what came to be known as the "wise-crack" title. On these the box-office returns had once been rather high; but when the public tired of too much comedy and too little sense, those returns went lower than they had ever gone before on a similar amount of production.

* * *

Short-Lived Prosperity

The prosperity which followed sound was not long lived. It began with Al Jolson singing "mammy" songs, traveled a devious course away from good stories into wide or "Grandeur" film, colored pictures, and musicals with such curious opposites as the voices of Lawrence Tibbett, and Noah Beery.

It took serious work by serious people, by Paul Muni, George Arliss, Gary Cooper, William Powell, Fredric March, Katharine Hepburn, Fred Astaire and many others to restore the public's loyalty. It is not to be supposed that there were not other causes which led to better pictures.

It is more important, perhaps, to point out that the elements which greatly harmed pictures before are again in evidence. Peak prosperity in film returns has again resulted in a certain carelessness on the part of producers as to just what is and what is not acceptable film fare. Some of the best pictures of recent years have been made by responsible workmen in the studios; but a number of producers have sought and are seeking quick returns in old lures of "showmanship"—the poor and cheap "B" class picture, the musical picture and the color picture without adequate story and without proper care either in the selection of the material or its presentation.

A public even unconsciously aware of these facts may sometime demand a better companion for its leisure.

20,000 "Props"

"Robin Hood" at Warner Brothers has given the property department some days and nights of anxious work. Eight falcons, one trained bear and a chicken that walks on stilts are not demands ordinarily made of property men. But "Whitey" Wilson, head of the department, found them within a week.

John More, one of the two men assigned to the picture as a unit property man, pointed out in detail what "properties" for "Robin Hood" include. Over a period of two years, More has "propped" "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Captain Blood," "Green Pastures," "Charge of the Light Brigade" and "The Prince and the Pauper." But he never had a job like this one. In all, he said, including 10,000 arrows tipped with guinea, pheasant and turkey feathers, there were more than 20,000 individual "props" in the sea of stuff placed along the quarter-mile floor of the big property building at the Burbank plant.

A slight reminder of the good old days accompanies Director William Keighly and the "Robin Hood" company to their four-weeks location in Chico, California, for the shooting of the Sherwood Forest number in the picture. The good old days in motion pictures may usually be assumed to refer to the days of Director D. W. Griffith, who is popularly supposed to have given the motion picture most of its physical form. It was Griffith's custom to shoot without a script, making the story up from day to day as he went along, often finding his dramaturgy developing as he directed his actors in scenes which led he knew not where.

Keighly, of course, expects no such freedom as that. But even a crumb of freedom is acceptable when you can't have the loaf. At his own request, because he says he doesn't know what exactly is going to happen in that Sherwood Forest scene at Chico, he is being allowed to take along ten character actors for whom there are at present no lines in the script.

* * *

Audience to Pick Ending

Two endings are being filmed for the picture "Gold Is Where You Find It." Of course, this has been done before, but not for the same reasons.

At the Weaverville location of the picture, which is being made entirely in technicolor, the first ending was shot and pronounced satisfactory. It depicted Claude Rains being caught in the tumbling waters of a broken dam and drowned. At the studio, however, it was decided that the scene might have to be changed. If Rains was drowned, as the script demanded, Olivia de Havilland, playing his daughter, would have to appear in a courtroom scene wearing black. But black, unfortunately, is not one of the colors suitable to color films. It deadens the effect of colors round it, and sometimes spoils a whole set.

So, as an alternative, the Warner working crew is shooting the scene of the dam episode in a happier mood. Mr. Rains is allowed to seize a log and pull himself to shore and later appear in the courtroom scene himself in lieu of his daughter, saving her esthetic embarrassment of appearing in that black dress. Preview audiences are to be allowed to view both endings and decide for the company which is better for the picture.

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Soviets Abolish Tenants' Control Of Apartments

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Government in a sweeping decree today took direct control of all living quarters in cities out of the hands of tenants' associations which had been operating them.

The policy of granting long-term loans for building privately-operated co-operative apartments was also brought to an end with the abolishment of such co-operatives.

The newspaper Pravda, official Government organ, said that the decree was intended to improve living conditions.

There had been complaints that the housing committees representing the tenants' associations failed to make repairs or correct unsanitary conditions, and that high rents were charged by individuals who were permitted to rent the apartments.

Whether the rationing of apartments would be abandoned in overcrowded Moscow, where most families occupy single rooms and share kitchens and bathrooms with other tenants, was not mentioned in the decree.

There had been talk recently, however, of placing rents on a basis of the apartments' location and conveniences, rather than on the tenants' ability to pay.

Houses henceforth will be administered by local Soviets. Owners of co-operatives built with long-term government loans, some of which are repayable in 60 years, must now pay their entire indebtedness within six months or lose ownership.

The decree provides for five-year loans in some instances to help workers build homes.

Errol Flynn
As Robin Hood in Warner Brothers' New Filming of the Old Story

Power

(Continued from Page 1)

variably asked. Mr. Cluck answers that the present private utilities are far short of adequately supplying the districts and are forced to use their expensive steam plants in order to supply their districts. Right now, he says, the districts are ready to take on Bonneville energy when released.

With estimated increases in use of electricity based on past rates of increase, with cheaper rates promoting more use of appliances, with estimated increases in farm population, with more irrigated land, and with the influx of present and future dust-bowl farmers, it is expected that the power districts will readily absorb a considerable portion of the Coulee power when it is generated.

Essentially a farm movement, it is not, however, confined to the large farms but is designed to mean cheap power for the small poultry and dairy and garden farmers as well, and for the subsistence farms which environ so many of the lumber manufacturing centers. It is planned to make available for countless small and large farms, electric brooders, mash warmers, pumps, dairy sterilizers, lights in the barn and hen houses, heat for incubation, cold-storage units, grain feed cutters, water warming, and dozens of other electric appliances.

The scheme of the power districts conforms in two other essentials with the plan for distribution as outlined by President Roosevelt. It makes for a distribution of population rather than centralizing the people in cities by building up the efficiency and comforts of the farm suburbs.

Russia Held Ready To Attend Parley

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, said today Russia would probably accept an invitation to the impending nine-power conference at Brussels if invited.

The Soviet envoy also advanced the opinion that "a democratic coalition against aggressor nations could and would be successful in forcing peace upon the world."

Asked which nation he believed should take the lead in maintaining world peace, he countered: "Everyone wants someone else to be the leader."

"Should America lead?" a reporter pressed, in an interview aboard the Cunard White Star Liner Queen Mary. "That," he said, "is for America to decide."

Questioned on reports Russia was mobilizing war planes on the far eastern frontier, the ambassador said:

"In Russia, there is only a feeling of anti-aggression. We have our planes every place we consider necessary, however. Russia is very quiet, but Russia is ready for anything.

"There is great progress in industry, very good crops, and our military defenses are very strong," he added. "In fact, they are the strongest they have ever been in the history of the country."

Arctic Explorers Radio 'All Well'

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Members of the McGregor Arctic expedition, seeking a new method of forecasting weather conditions in the United States, reported by short wave radio to the Radio Corporation of America yesterday that "all is well" at their base at Reindeer Point, Greenland.

C. J. McGregor, on leave from his job as Government meteorologist at Newark Airport, N. J.; Lieut. Commander Issac Schlossbach, who is planning a 600-mile flight to the north pole in an autogiro to visit the Russian camp there; Robert Engles, of Trenton, N. J.; Francis Lord, of East Orange, N. J., and Robert Danskin, of Boston, were among those who reported on conditions in their camp.

The party sailed from Port Newark, N. J., on the schooner General A. W. Greeley last July 1. Mr. McGregor intended to develop a theory, expounded by Admiral Richard E. Byrd, that Arctic weather has a "fortnight's influence" on weather in the United States.

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Bruce Barton Asks Election To Unmake Some Silly Laws

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—"There ought to be a law—" Say that to Bruce Barton and you're in for an argument. He will tell you there are "too many ridiculous laws already"—including the one that makes it a misdemeanor to open or close an umbrella in the presence of a horse in New York City.

Mr. Barton, sandy-haired, square-jawed advertising executive, is asking the voters of the seventeenth ("silk stocking") district to send him to Congress to help unmake a few laws.

"This," said Republican Candidate Barton, "is the most law-ridden nation in the world.

"Everybody who goes down to Congress goes there with the idea of adding a few more laws to the 60,000 we already have. I would like to go down with the idea of repealing some.

"Every business has a periodic house cleaning. For instance we keep our letters here for three years, and then we throw everything away. That's what the Government needs.

"The Government never simplifies or reduces anything. It keeps adding on, adding on.

"Look at Ford. He came along and took dozens of useless parts out of the automobile. He made it so simple that anybody could run one—too many, in fact."

Mr. Barton drove through Times Square the other day at a speed not exceeding four miles an hour and preceded by a man on foot waving a red flag. He explained he was obeying an ordinance relating to "horseless carriages" still extant.

Lately he picked up a copy of Dick Hyman's "It's the Law," which he is using as a textbook in his campaign, and quoted:

It is unlawful to keep a prisoner in jail on Sundays in Kulpmont, Penna.

A Kansas law still on the books reads: "When two trains approach each other at a crossing, they shall both come to a full stop, and neither shall start up until the other has gone."

The law prohibits you from tickling a girl under the chin with a feather duster in Portland, Maine.

Kentucky law says that "Burglary can only be committed in the night time."

Alabama says: "Wearing a false moustache in church which causes laughter will support a conviction."

In Nilwood, Ill., women cannot appear on the streets without petticoats.

"Of course," he said, "those are local statutes, but I have no doubt that there are some federal laws just as silly."

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White House Social Listing Sets Washington A-Flutter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Strained relations between President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court will be forgotten in White House social affairs this winter.

Observing the first rule of capital society, "Don't start a controversy," President and Mrs. Roosevelt have included on their social program for the coming "season" the usual dinner and reception in honor of members of the Supreme Court.

The White House formal entertainment calendar, just made public, extends from Dec. 14, the date of the Cabinet dinner, to Feb. 17, when the last large reception will be held.

Publication of the White House social program is always a signal for Washington hostesses to begin planning their own formal parties for no one can expect to get an Ambassador as guest on the evening of the diplomatic dinner at the White House or a high-ranking Army officer on the night of the Army and Navy reception.

An invitation to the White House, especially to a dinner, has long been considered tantamount to a command, though Mrs. Roosevelt has made it clear that she wants no one to feel compelled to accept while she is hostess.

The scheduled formal affairs are the only ones the President himself is compelled to attend, but his wife usually crowds in additional teas, luncheons and smaller dinners for various groups.

Last year at the suggestion of Vice-President Garner the dinner the President gives for the Vice-President and the one the Vice-President gives for the President were canceled by mutual consent. It would not be surprising if Mr. Garner, whose dislike for social affairs is noted, makes a similar request this year.

The 1937-38 social calendar is practically the same as in other years of the Roosevelt Administration. It follows: Dec. 14, Cabinet dinner; Dec. 16, diplomatic reception; Jan. 6, Vice-President's dinner; Jan. 11, judicial reception; Jan. 13, diplomatic dinner; Jan. 18, congressional reception; Jan. 20, dinner to the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court; Feb. 3, reception to officials of the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments and Federal Agencies; Feb. 8, Speaker's dinner; and Feb. 17, Army and Navy reception.

Martial Law at Narragansett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 18—The Narragansett race track, one of the most prosperous horse-racing centers in the country, was closed today under a martial law proclamation to the effect such action was necessary to prevent the assembling of gangsters and other criminals.

Officials of the track capitulated at 10 a. m. when 300 steel-helmeted national guardsmen, under orders of Gov. Robert E. Quinn, removed 36 race horses from the grounds and also ordered Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of the track, to leave.

The troops also ordered all Pawtucket (R. I.) police and all private detectives from the race grounds.

Cancellation of today's races then was announced by Patrick Horgan, secretary of the Narragansett Racing Association, "because of martial law."

Many horses that would have run at Narragansett Park ran today at Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H., as a result of action by the New Hampshire Racing Commission in taking advantage of the possible closing of the Rhode Island track and authorizing of a special three-week race meeting in the Granite State.

At Narragansett was ample evidence of the necessity for cancelling the day's races. Khaki tents were pitched in rows. Canteens had been set up in several places.

Troops were at every gate, as they had been since yesterday morning. Motor lorries moved in and out with military equipment. Dispatch riders came and went on motorcycles.

Martial law had been proclaimed Saturday evening by Governor Quinn to halt preparations of the track operators who had indicated they would hold races Monday unless stopped by force.

The extreme device of martial law was utilized by the Governor because of what he termed "a state of insurrection" at the track.

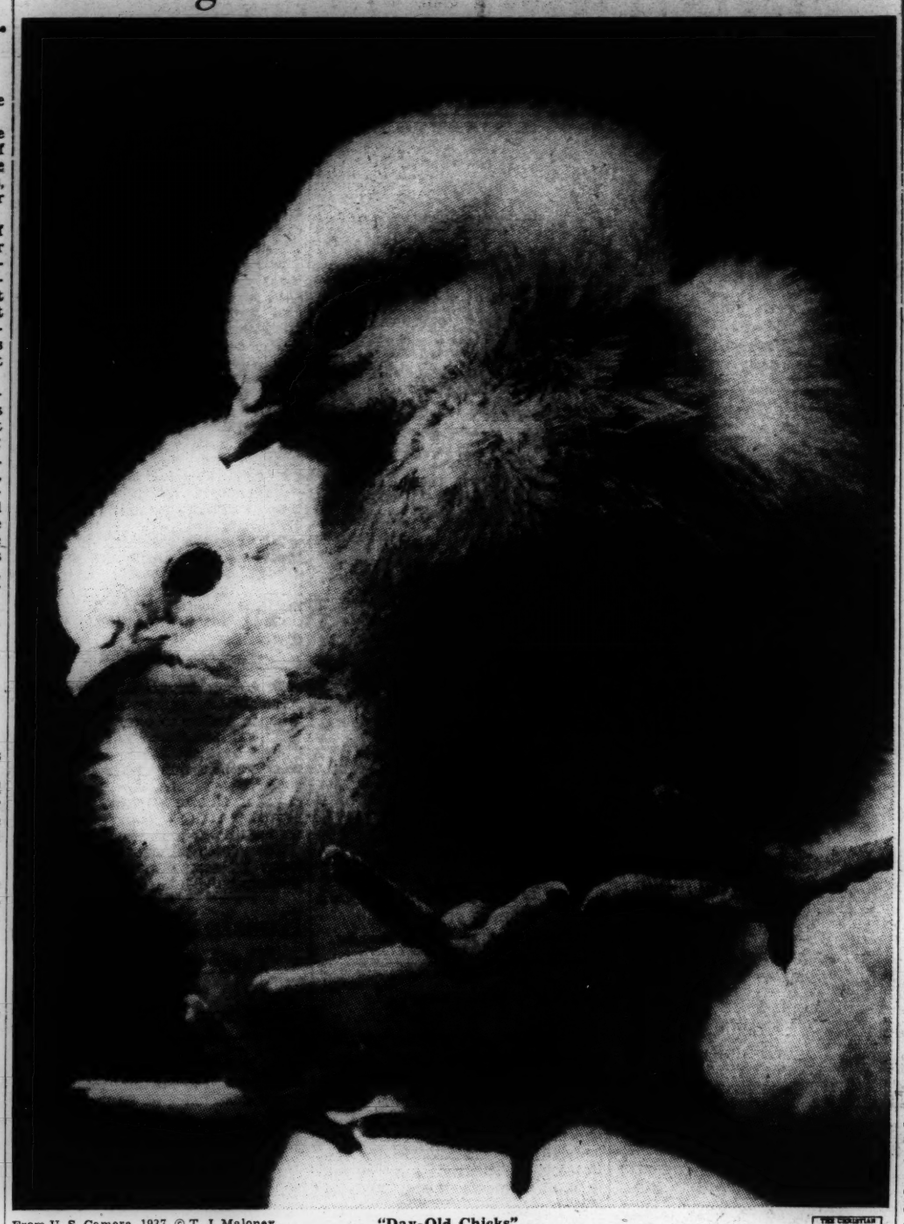
Camera Called To Check Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18—Candid camera "fans" have been invited to gather outside the polls here on Nov. 2 and check up on election repeaters. Albert A. F. McGee, former United States Commissioner and one-time president of the Atlantic City Bar Association, today sent the invitation to the Atlantic City Camera Club. Mr. McGee is one of the Democratic candidates for Assemblyman from this county.

"You would perform a very important civic duty by volunteering to appear at the polls to photograph persons who frequently run in and out," he wrote. "It is common gossip that there have been many 'phantom voters' in the past." Mr. McGee promised to get vantage points for the volunteers, and advised bringing long-range lenses and flashlight equipment.

Standing on Glass and Viewed From Under



From U. S. Camera, 1937, © T. J. Maloney

"Day-Old Chicks"

Taken by Karl Oeser, of Chicago, and Shown at Rockefeller Center, New York

Camera Zealots' Roll Call Shown on Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Representing the principal types of photographic endeavor and generally indicating a higher average level of craftsmanship than in previous years, the United States Camera Annual Exhibition was formally opened to the public here in International Building, Rockefeller Center, today. The exhibition will continue through Oct. 31.

On view are 700 photographs, 500 of which were chosen from about 12,000 submitted by amateurs and professionals in various parts of the United States, and 200 which comprise United States Camera Annual 1937, published by T. J. Maloney, Inc., of this city, sponsors of the show. Approximately half of those shown were made by persons entirely new to photography, disclosing that more good photographers are at work in the land than ever before and that dull and mediocre pictures are becoming fewer with the years.

"Day Old Chicks" is displayed at the entrance to the exhibition hall in an enlargement measuring 11 by 14 feet. The picture was made through the glass on which the chicks stood, and is the work of Karl Oeser, of Chicago, young assistant to Valentino Sarra, Chicago photographer and exhibitor. Because of its appeal and its position, the picture is attracting the attention of all visitors to the show. Its human interest value, combined with high technical excellence, makes it easily one of the remarkable pictures of the show.

Color photography has greater representation this year than last, both in quality and quantity, improvement in technique and mastery of the inherent difficulties of the color processes being apparent in works exhibited by some of the best color photographers. Despite advances in this field, however, the work is relatively so difficult that natural color prints good enough for exhibition purposes are still largely the work of professionals.

A corner of the hall is devoted to a display of photographs illustrating some historical aspects of camera work, lent to the exhibition by the Museum of Modern Art. Another part of the gallery is given over to a showing of scientific photographs by the Eastman Kodak Company. This is relatively experimental in character and illustrates the remarkable possibilities offered by photography, both in color and black and white, in the fields of research and the acquisition of valuable scientific data. On another wall a series of large photographs by Alfred Eisenstaedt tells the story of the cotton industry.

New York Voters Are Shown Other Issues to Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—With one of the most sharply waged mayoral battles in New York city's political chronicle all but monopolizing the 1937 municipal election stage, civic forces here moved today to extend voter attention to other major aspects of the campaign.

While the City Hall race between Mayor LaGuardia and his Democratic opponent, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, has become vested with an import dramatically unique in the long struggle to free city management from the Tammany machine, it was stressed in civic reform quarters that comparatively little canvassing has been done to acquaint citizens with the rest of their Nov. 2 electoral duties; that there is the good government stake in the City Council election; important issues involved in the choice of delegates to the 1938 constitutional convention—the first assembling to modernize the State's basic law in 20 years—and referenda involving six amendments and a $40,000,000 bond issue.

The council is a premier innovation of the new charter approved by overwhelming popular vote in a special referendum last fall. Its setting up entails another experiment—the introduction of the proportional representation system of voting in the nation's largest community which is designed to lift the organization stamp from the city's lawmaking body and make its actions reflective of the hopes and ideals of minority as well as majority voter groups.

Seek Sympathetic Council

A definite drive to elect a city council sympathetic to the aims of nonpolitical local government got under way, under the auspices of the Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee for Mayor LaGuardia, headed by Samuel Seabury, father of the fusion movement that wrested the mayoralty from Tammany Hall four years ago. Selecting a ticket of 32 candidates from the five city boroughs, the committee will make an active campaign for their election.

There are about 240 candidates for City Council, which will, however, consist of no more than 27 members, since the charter provides that there shall be one councilman in each borough for each 75,000 valid votes cast, plus one more for each remaining fraction of more than 50,000 and less than 75,000 votes. The number of candidates listed ranges from 105 for Brooklyn to seven for Richmond, largest and smallest of the five city units, respectively, but the number who can be elected is about seven from Manhattan, 10 from Brooklyn, six from the Bronx, five from Queens, and one from Richmond.

For this election the voter will be handed paper ballots and asked to number his preferences—marking his first choice with the numeral one, his second choice with two, and so on as far as he cares to go.

Glorified Errand Boys

The Board of Aldermen which the City Council will supplant reflected this in the fact that of its membership of 65, all save two or three are usually Democrats and so patently under machine control that they have won the synonym of glorified errand boys.

For the new body an entirely new type of candidate has appeared, for the new voting method makes it no longer necessary to get a district leader's approval for the job, and even Tammany, realizing that its slate for the council must have a city-wide appeal, has included only three former members of the Board of Aldermen and even designated a young woman lawyer holding several college degrees.

Instead of constituting merely the lower house of a bicameral municipal assembly, sharing its legislative functions with the Board of Estimate, as was the case with the Board of Aldermen, the council will be the sole legislative body, and the Board of Estimate concerned exclusively with administrative and executive affairs.

Minority groups are focusing their voting strength on one or two candidates in each borough with an excellent chance of occupying a goodly block of seats.

Tammany Hall has selected a full slate of seven for the council in its home preserve of New York County, while the Republicans have confined themselves to three in line with the change in strategy from the old straight party basis of aldermanic elections.

The proportional representative system of voting was overwhelmingly approved by special referendum last November over an intensive effort by the Democratic organization to have it defeated.

Meanwhile, with regard to the election of constitutional delegates, the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties are this week drafting their campaign programs to fit the major objective of that parley which is the advance of progressive government.

First New York-Chicago Talk On Wires Held 45 Years Ago

Underwood

Alexander Graham Bell

Inventor of Telephone Opening Long-Distance Line

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Only 45 years ago today the first long distance telephone conversation between New York and Chicago was held. It marked the first direct circuit ever constructed for so great a distance, more than 1000 miles, and took place on Oct. 18, 1892.

Principal figure among the notables gathered for the occasion was Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who only 16 years before had spoken the first sentence ever transmitted by wire. Extension o fvoice communication from east to mid-west was an important event, say officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, recalling the circumstances. Newspaper editors, public officials and other notables had been invited and a special announcement prepared.

"To determine the feasibility of transmitting speech over the hitherto unapproachable distance of 1000 miles," this announcement read, "a special experimental circuit consisting of two No. 8 hard-drawn copper wires has been constructed. This wire weighs 435 pounds to the mile and the circuit contains 826,500 pounds of copper." A similar circuit today would weigh less than 200,000 pounds.

It is hard to realize that only a few years before this remarkable achievement, while Bell and his friends were still seeking funds to market his "Tell-a-Phone" a prominent Boston newspaper published the following statement given here in part:

"Joshua Coppersmith," the clipping reads, "has been arrested for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end.

"He calls the instrument a 'telephone,' which is obviously intended to imitate the word 'telegraph' and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based."

The article then goes on to say that well-informed people know it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires and even if it were possible "the thing would be of no practical value."

Four months later the same newspaper gave special front page attention to articles received as "Special Dispatch By Telephone." Today communication lines cross and recross the land and sea conecting all continents.

Markham Quits Post of Chief Of Army Engineers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A short, square-jawed soldier who saw federal expenditures for improvements on the nation's waterways stepped up from $50,000,000 to about $300,000,000 a year, while chief of army engineers, relinquished his post today.

Maj. Gen. Edward Murphy Markham—"Eddie" to his intimates in the service—began his career as an army engineer back in the "horse-and-buggy" days.

The $300,000,000 flood-control plan for the lower Mississippi Valley, started years ago, was finished in his administration.

Construction of the Fort Peck, Bonneville and Tygart Dams, and the Muskingum River Valley reservoirs in Ohio was begun during his term.

Graduated from West Point in 1899, he served in the Philippines from 1901-03, in Cuba 1906-07, commanded a regiment of engineers in France during the World War, was chief engineer of the army of occupation in 1918-19, and has been chief of army engineers with the rank of major general since October, 1933.

Quezon Requests Quicker Freedom For Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 18 (AP)—Earlier independence for the Philippines was requested from the National Assembly today by President Quezon. The vast Assembly Hall was filled to capacity with many foreign consuls present.

The United States High Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt sat on the rostrum with Mr. Quezon and heard the latter commend him. Loud applause followed Mr. Quezon's address.

Mr. Quezon reminded the Assembly that he already has suggested to President Roosevelt that independence be granted the Philippines on either Dec. 30, 1938, or July 4, 1939, instead of in 1946, after a 10-year probationary period as proposed in the Philippine Independence Act.

"I feel certain," declared Mr. Quezon, "that in making this petition I have expressed the views of the immense majority of our people. I can see no valid reason why, if the Philippines can be given independence in 1946, she may not be granted it in 1938- or 1939."

Beef at Harvard —No Price Rise

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18—No advance in food prices will be made to Harvard students in university dining halls because it is expected that present high prices of foods and particularly meat will return to normal within a few weeks, according to Roy L. Westcott, university purchasing agent.

Furthermore, no change in the menus served is anticipated, Mr. Westcott declared. The university will continue to serve 10 tons of roast beef, 15 tons of potatoes and 18,000 gallons of milk each month, he asserted, despite increased costs of almost every type of food.

Sirloin steak, however, may be less prominent on menus this winter, Mr. Westcott admitted! About 2,000,000 meals are served annually by Harvard to its students and instructors and about 35,000 are given without charge to employees.

Free Punctuation Marks In Telegrams Approved

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission announced it had approved the elimination by four telegraph companies of charges for puntuation marks.

The four companies are the Western Union Telegraph, Postal Telegraph, Mackay Radio and Telegraph and RCA Communications. The new schedule provides that while no charge will be made for a punctuation mark, the spelling out of such punctuation will be charged for as a full word.

Lang Heads Welders Group

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Philip George Lang Jr., of Baltimore, Md., has been elected president of the American Welding Society. The Society opened its eighteenth annual meeting and exposition in Atlantic City, N. J., today. Mr. Lang is a bridge engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Police Back Talk Taken by Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18—A police officer talked back to Mayor S. Davis Wilson on Oct. 12—and the Mayor liked it. The conversation was concise.

"One, two, three, four," said the chief executive.

"One, two, three, four," spoke up Sergt. Charles W. Newns.

Those eight monosyllables marked the official opening of Philadelphia's new two-way police car radio system, of which Sergeant Newns is the supervisor.

The Mayor has one of the sets in his car—in which he was seated for this shortest of all his numerous radiocasts. Sergeant Newns replied to him over the city's station WPDP in City Hall. The Federal Communications Commission has assigned a 7.5 meter wavelength for the use of the system, whose police-car sending sets are known as W3XFY.

The Electrical Bureau is equipping 152 red police cars with the two-way sets as quickly as possible, and as soon as this work is completed it will take care of 333 police motorcycles.

Youths Demand Junior Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18—Delegates to the Model Youth Legislature were back home today, after having called for action to bring about elimination of slum areas in a "pernicious state," re-opening of government subsidized junior colleges, and world peace, along with boycott of Japanese products. In connection with the anti-war resolution, the Youth Legislature favored invocation of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty. President Roosevelt's stand on world peace was endorsed.

About 75 young men and women, representing youth groups from all parts of New Jersey, participated in the proceedings, which were under the auspices of the state branch of the American Youth Congress. Douglas Blake, of Newark, was elected executive chairman of the state committee for 1938.

WPA Chief Resigns Post in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The resignation of Arthur S. Tuttle as director of the Federal Public Works Administration in New York State, effective on Oct. 31, was announced here today.

Mr. Tuttle has passed 52 years in public service, and although he tried to resign several times and retire, each time he was called back to duty. Notable among these cases was his resignation as chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1928, when he was immediately recalled as a consultant. When he resigned from that job in 1933, he was drafted by the Public Works Administration to serve for two years as state engineer; then as acting director for a year, and as director since May 11, 1936.

During his four years' public works association, $500,000,000 has been spent in this State on this program.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Oct. 20	Cherbourg	Oct. 19 8:00 pm	Oct. 20 6:30 am
Washington	Oct. 20	Cobh	Oct. 19 8:00 pm	Oct. 20 8:00 am
Hansa	Oct. 20 (mid)	Cherbourg	Oct. 20 1:00 pm	Oct. 20 8:00 pm
Champlain	Oct. 23	Plymouth	Oct. 22 8:00 pm	Oct. 23 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Oct. 26	Oct. 21 4:00 pm	Oct. 21 8:00 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Oct. 27	Oct. 22 4:00 pm	Oct. 22 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 4 4:00 pm	Nov. 4 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 6 4:00 pm	Nov. 6 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Oct. 30	Oct. 25 4:00 pm	Oct. 25 8:00 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Nov. 6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov. 1 8:00 pm

*Special address. †Irish Free State only.

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Night on the Dunes

TO SPEND a summer night in the lonely white concavities of the Barnstable dunes is to enter a desert world—spectral, chastening, faintly exotic.

We discovered these dunes by accident one September afternoon, turning down a winding lane that led off the Cape highway. Bayberry-fringed, wave on snowy wave, they loped to eastward, splendid against a great purple flank of cloud. We entered with delight this kingdom of deep sand, stippled with the dark-red Cape cranberry, the flame of vine leaves rippling along the crests, and scented bay and juniper spreading green-black rosettes on the smooth hollows. The muffled voice of the sea reached us, floating high over the towering sand breakers. Scallop after scallop we scaled panting, until we stood on the last ridge and saw before us the Atlantic, jade and chromium under a menacing autumn sky. And all around us undulated the supple, wind-stroked dunes; as far as the eye could see, those clean, clear mussel curves and conch-shell grottos. Then and there we made a vow to sleep out some night in these delicious pockets of sand.

* * *

SO HERE BEHOLD us, pitching our small tottering tent in the lee of a great scroll of whiteness. Not that we intend to use this shelter! Oh, no,—the tent is set up merely as a precaution, if worst should come to worst and the late summer storm assail. Our design is to loll casually in our blankets under the broad heavens, to let the dune night roll over, while our souls absorb this eery gray solitude.

Indeed, lying here with my hands under my head, I might be couched in a chalky crater of the moon, so remote am I from all that is familiar and established. Only the sky is friendly, its constellations pushing up steadily from out of the eastern dune. And like a huge creamy pearl, the three-quarters moon hangs against the west, the diamond of one star swinging below, as if attached by a thin invisible chain. Many times during the night, wriggling to fit myself into the chilly hollows of oozing sand, I open my eyes to behold the jewels of this celestial medallion. Cicadas in the dune grass drone sleepily, and now and then the strange unearthly honk of a marsh bird punctuates the solitude. There is a quality of melodrama, of theatre in these Sahara-like wastes. I can easily imagine a company of Arabian warriors lurking behind the tufts of long grass, ready at a signal to spring from their hiding places in true movie fashion.

Long after midnight, I start out of a shivering dream to feel the damp sea wind swooping under my blanket. I sit up. The forms of my brave comrades have disappeared. The moon and its attendant are gone, and the dunes lie pallid, phosphorescent, empty. Only the great stars seem alive, and appear to be galloping across the heaven. Cassiopeia is already zigzagged over the zenith. As always in such nocturnal watches, my head spins to realize the dizzy twirling of this, our trusty planet. Then, with clanking teeth, I too creep cravenly under the flap of the tent.

When again I wake and peer forth, it is day. The silver has drained out of the dunes and a flat grayness lies over the face of the sand. I slip out and toil up dune after dune until I am able to see the colorless slosh of ocean. An east wind lacerates me, as I sit with chattering teeth, clutching my lumber jacket about my throat. But soon I am rewarded, for suddenly a rim of cerise appears on the horizon, and a small, round, pink peppermint of sun climbs sturdily out of the water. I watch until the first streamer of blush catches the smoke-blue ripples, then, desperately, for I am about to congeal, I tear off dead branches of the scrub cherry, fragments of dried bay and gnarled logs embedded in sand. Filling my arms, I pitch down the slope, scrape a hole in the sand, and light a microscopic fire. An aromatic flavour of bay ascends with the azure smoke; the twigs crackle and spurt, and I pull off clammy sneakers to hold frozen toes to the blaze.

* * *

UNDER A DISTANT dune, our small tent sucks in its cheeks, and shakes crazily in the morning breeze. The light grows yellower; around me the plain of sand is scrolled and wimpled like the sea. Here are fine, three-toed indentations of birds' feet, and there larger prints that may have been a fox. My little fire sparkles: I am alone in a virgin world, scoured and clean. I can imagine how desert-dwellers find a friendliness in their shifting element, which, like the ocean, drifts and flows, swirls and settles, warms to the sun and cools to the moon.

With a whoop from the tent door, my companions stagger forth and come tumbling gratefully towards my tiny fire. Hungrily nibbling squares of chocolate, we rehearse the vicissitudes of the night while we toast our shins to the point where we can with fortitude breast the icy lapping sea.

How the ocean erases discomforts and smooths away all fret! Tingling with well-being, we plod back to the fire, garnering fuel on our way. Up with the iron grill, out with the frying-pan, and hark to the sound of sputtering bacon! In the fresh dune morning, what matter if the eggs are salted with a few uncrunchable white grains, and the rolls reek heavily of bay? With fortitude and with zest we have conquered a new terrain.

C. T. C.

Fog in the Road

THE fog shoving north, flapping in gusts
From the water's edge, is on an age-old errand.
It leaves the trees dripping in its wake.
It spreads upon the fields beyond the woods
And loads the million hairs of the grass-meadow
With tiny white bubbles, small bits of sun,
Through which a dark trail will be roughly broken
By the clam-digger on his way to the sea.

DANIEL W. SMYTHE

Pushkin Works At Boldino

WITH the autumn at hand and the fury of composition upon him, Pushkin forgot the critics, the crowd, and even Natasha. Now he wrote, and wrote to please himself. "You cannot imagine," he exclaims in a letter to Pletnev, "how jolly it is to run off from a fiancée, just to sit and write verses! . . . Ach, my dear! how charming the country is at present! Imagine: steppes and steppes, not a soul of a neighbor; I ride to my heart's content, write at home as much as may be meditated upon; no one visits." Under such ideal conditions Pushkin wrote in the huge butcher's books, which he always carried about with him, swiftly and freely. The rhymes often came easily. But the first draft was only a beginning. The preservation of nearly everything Pushkin wrote in these manuscript books provides a unique opportunity to study the development and perfecting of poetic ideas in form and expression. Pushkin never dashed off his verse, like Byron, while shaving in the morning. He was a slave to perfection. There was no end to the pains he would take in order to search out the right word, image, and rhyme. The first draft was often followed by a second, a third, and even a fourth and fifth. And each was worked over with endless care. When he finished, his manuscript was almost undecipherable because of the numerous corrections. When the right word evaded him, Pushkin's idling pen would take to drawing, at which he had considerable talent, on the page before him. Sometimes these drawings have biographical significance; often he attempts to sketch on his manuscript concrete representations of the image, scene, or persons of his poems. But when the words came again, his verses flew on, as he describes in "Eugene Onegin":

> I write; my heart no longer grieves;
> The pen, forgetting, does not draw
> Beside my incompleted lines
> Either the feet or heads of women.

Only a few lyrics were written during the remarkable Boldino period. The lyric is the poetry of youth, and Pushkin was leaving youth behind. After 1830 he rarely had occasion to use this form. But these few lyrics are among his very best. . . .

A very considerable part of Pushkin's literary activity at Boldino was devoted to prose. . . . The unfinished "Negro of Peter the Great" had been an attempt in this direction. Walter Scott, whose historical romances were all the rage in Russia, influenced Pushkin in this work, and continued to influence him in later prose productions.—From "Pushkin," by ERNEST J. SIMMONS. (Harvard University Press, 1937.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA MARCHANDE D'EAU: *A Painting by Francisco Goya y Lucientes in the National Gallery of Budapest, Hungary*

GOYA was first of all a painter of the aristocracy. He executed a long line of notable portraits, the subjects of some foppishly arrayed in all the finery of the day. All, however, are ennobled by the bold facility of his brush. He painted street scenes, dramatic, exciting, typical of his period, but with a detailed aloofness.

There was, nevertheless, another side to the great painter, and one that reflected his comparatively humble beginnings. Goya understood the Spanish peasant because he himself came from a small farming village near Saragossa. It was this, perhaps, that caused him to depart occasionally from his usual subjects, and to turn to the memories of his boyhood spent at Fuendetodos. The Peasant Girl with the Water Jar is the work of such an interlude. Throughout his boyhood, he must have met the subject of his picture frequently, talked with her at the village fountain, and understood her as a neighbor; but the peasant girl, unlike the people of fashion depicted in his portraits, belongs to the present as well as the past.

When Goya painted this picture, he was following in the tradition of the great Spanish painters who turned from palace to hut in search of character interest. We realize, however, that Goya, differing from them, was from the soil. This peasant girl is a woman of Fuendetodos with her feet planted firmly on the earth. She is from a sturdy race that has battled for centuries with the hard unyielding soil of Spain. Simple in design, in execution, in the massing of values, the painting of the peasant girl is really a portrait, in Goya's best style, of that part of Spain which never changes.

"God's immortal keynotes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE comes to us where we are, and from that point or mental level we begin to rise. No matter what the evidence of sin, fear, or disease may have been, no matter what medical verdict has been pronounced for us, we have found a new realm, a higher, purer concept of ourselves. A door is opening into fresh fields, and we step forth into this new realization, uplifted and joyous.

Christian Science brings to each one, be he intemperate, sick, or fearful, the good news that this picture of misery is not and never has been his true self, but is the evidence of so-called mortal mind testifying of itself, not of man. He becomes conscious of a higher selfhood in the image and likeness of God. He begins to realize that his true being is ever the same, the forever reflection of the Father, and untouched by the experiences which are common to mortals. What is the result? The discordant arguments of material sense which have untiringly proclaimed, "You are a sufferer," or, "You are a sinner," are silenced. He has found what Mary Baker Eddy terms "God's immortal keynotes." She tells us on page 355 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that "demonstration and spiritual understanding are God's immortal keynotes, proved to be such by our Master and evidenced by the sick who are cured and by the sinners who are reformed."

The first revealing of this promised land of Christian Science is sweet. One may have experienced the wonderful power of spiritual understanding to heal. He turns his back for the first time on the past with its difficulties and woes, and goes forth in the reverent determination to devote his whole life to the service of God in the healing work of Christian Science.

Let him not think, however, that this first grand and glorious experience of healing some phase of suffering is the overcoming of all error, and that never again will the tempests of earth hurl themselves against his fortress of trust and faith in good. He cannot guard his thoughts too carefully, that they may be ready to meet error with Truth, should there arise temptations to overcome, difficulties to face, sacrifices to make. Not once only, but constantly, he must make the decision, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," God or mammon, good or evil, health or sickness. At the first glimpse of Christian Science the vision of the real man healed him, but should this vision, glorious and mighty, at times become obscured, and the opposite, the counterfeit, the false mortal concept, apparently take its place in one or another of the many phases of sin or sickness, this is only another opportunity to test his faith and understanding. Shall he sink once more under the hypnotic lie about man, return to old standards, and listen to the deceiving voice which would say, "You are a sufferer," or, "You are a sinner"? No! He is learning to prove the truth of real being.

When hemmed in by the fogs of mortal sense, and the light of spiritual understanding seems dim, we can rise, despite that dimness, and refuse to be mesmerized by erring belief. We can listen for and hear the "still small voice" above the din of false arguments, until these die down, and the recognition of true selfhood triumphs.

How true seems the material testimony sometimes! How real the dream, how serious the physical condition, how deep the sin! Thus mortal thought, testifying of itself, declares that evil is real and powerful. On the other hand, immortal Mind testifies forever of its own creation and formations, wherein is no evil. "Right and wrong, truth and error, will be at strife in the minds of students, until victory rests on the side of invincible truth" (*ibid.*, p. 453).

Many can testify that between one moment and the next the dream of sickness has been broken. One may have firmly believed in the reality of disease, when, suddenly, an entirely opposite state of thought has been attained through the help of Christian Science, and the disease has vanished. Another may have believed himself to be the victim of a false appetite, and then found himself suddenly delivered from that bondage. We should ask ourselves, "Which is real to me, the testimony of the material senses with their false pleasures, pains, and perplexities, or the ever-present, boundless power and light of immortal Mind, which man eternally expresses?"

The warfare between the belief that there is a mortal mind which can rule, govern mankind, and scatter its ills, and the understanding of God, the only Mind, the preserver of His perfect works, must eventually end in the proof that Truth is supreme. Christian Science has exposed the baseless nature of evil, and with this understanding how easy it should become to denounce error as a lie, and to demonstrate the profound verities of existence, the allness of God, and the perfection of His creation.

"Demonstration and spiritual understanding . . . God's immortal keynotes," are proving these fundamental facts (*ibid.*, p. 336): "God, the divine Principle of man, and man in God's likeness are inseparable, harmonious, and eternal. The Science of being furnishes the rule of perfection, and brings immortality to light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Traveler Returns

WE HAVE sowed the waves of the sea
Into hours jewelled with stars.
We have harvested sunsets and dawns,
And watched an Autumn tree
Embroidering flame on Summer's tapestry.
This we have seen . . . and all the wizardry
Of black waters breaking into crystal foam,
Of pomegranates scarlet on the sky's blu dome.
We shall keep against a winter hour
The memory of one wave . . . one dawn . . one flower!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"LOS PRINCIPIOS FUNDAMENTALES E INMORTALES DE DIOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA viene a nosotros allí en el mismo lugar donde nos encontramos, y desde aquel punto o nivel mental empezamos a subir. No importa cuales hayan sido los indicios del pecado, del temor o de la enfermedad en contra de nosotros, no importa lo que el dictamen médico haya pronunciado acerca de nosotros, hemos encontrado un reino nuevo, un concepto más elevado, más puro de nosotros mismos. Una puerta se abre hacia nuevos horizontes, y nosotros nos damos cuenta de ello y salimos, elevados y gozosos.

La Ciencia Cristiana trae a cada uno de nosotros, aunque seamos intemperantes, enfermizos o temerosos, la buena nueva de que este cuadro de miseria no es ni ha sido jamás nuestra individualidad verdadera, sino solamente el testimonio falso de lo que llamamos mente mortal, testificando de sí misma, pero no del hombre. Así llega uno a darse cuenta de su individualidad más elevada, a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. Empieza a comprender que su ser verdadero es siempre el mismo—el reflejo perpetuo del Padre, que no puede ser tocado por las experiencias comunes a los mortales. ¿Cuál es el resultado de esto? Los argumentos discordantes de los sentidos materiales que han declarado sin cesar: "Estás enfermo" o "Eres un pecador" se callan. Ha encontrado lo que Mary Baker Eddy llama "los principios fundamentales e inmortales de Dios". En la página 355 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) nos dice que "la demostración y el entendimiento espiritual son los principios fundamentales e inmortales de Dios, probados como tales por nuestro Maestro, y manifestados por los enfermos que se curan y los pecadores que se reforman."

La primera revelación de esta tierra prometida de la Ciencia Cristiana es bien dulce. Tal vez uno haya experimentado el poder maravilloso del entendimiento espiritual para curar. Por vez primera vuelve la espalda al pasado con todas sus dificultades y sufrimientos, y sale con el propósito consagrado de dedicar su vida entera al servicio de Dios y a la obra sanadora de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Que no crea, sin embargo, que esta primera experiencia, por grande y gloriosa que sea, resultando en la curación de alguna fase de sufrimiento, significa el vencimiento de todo error, y que nunca jamás las tempestades de la tierra atacarán esta fortaleza de esperanza y confianza en el poder del bien. No puede vigilar sus pensamientos con demasiado cuidado, para que estén preparados, y determinados a combatir el error con la Verdad, en el caso de que haya que vencer tentaciones y dificultades o hacer sacrificios. No basta con una vez, constantemente tiene que hacerse la decisión, según las palabras de la Biblia: "Escogeos hoy a quién debáis servir",—a Dios o a Mammón, al bien o al mal, a la salud o a la enfermedad. Al principio, el mero vislumbrar de la Ciencia Cristiana y su revelación del hombre verdadero le curó; pero si esta revelación, tan gloriosa y poderosa, llegara a obscurecerse a veces, y lo contrario,—la falsificación, el concepto erróneo y mortal,—tomara forma en alguna fase u otra de pecado o enfermedad, esto no sería más que una oportunidad nueva para probar su fe y su entendimiento. ¿Ha de sucumbir otra vez a la sugestión hipnótica y mentirosa acerca del hombre, conformándose a normas antiguas y escuchando la voz engañadora que quisiera insinuar: "Estás enfermo" o "Eres un pecador"? ¡No! Está aprendiendo a demostrar la verdad de la existencia verdadera.

Aun cuando estemos envueltos por las neblinas del sentido mortal y la luz del entendimiento parezca obscurecida, podemos levantarnos a pesar de esta obscuridad, rehusando a dejarnos alucinar por las creencias erróneas. Podemos escuchar la "voz callada y suave" por encima del estruendo de los argumentos erróneos, hasta que estos se callen y el reconocimiento de la individualidad verdadera triunfe.

¡Cuán verdadero el testimonio de los sentidos materiales parece a veces! ¡Qué efectivo parece el sueño, qué grave la condición corpórea, qué bajo el pecado! Así el pensamiento mortal, testificando acerca de sí mismo, declara que el mal es real y poderoso. La Mente inmortal, del otro lado, testifica eternamente de sus propias creaciones y formaciones, en las cuales no puede haber mal ninguno. "El bien y el mal, la verdad y el error, estarán luchando en las mentes de los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana, hasta que el triunfo quede del lado de la verdad invencible" (ibid, p. 453).

Hay muchos que pueden testificar como de un momento al otro el sueño de la enfermedad se ha desvanecido. Uno puede haber creído firmemente en la realidad de la enfermedad, cuando de pronto, con la ayuda de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha alcanzado un estado mental enteramente opuesto, y la dolencia ha desaparecido. Otro puede haberse creído un esclavo de apetitos malsanos, y de repente puede haberse encontrado libre de esta esclavitud. Debiéramos preguntarnos a nosotros mismos: "¿Cuál es real para mí,—el testimonio de los sentidos materiales con sus placeres erróneos, sus penas y sus perplejidades, o el poder y la luz siempre presentes e ilimitados de la Mente inmortal que el hombre expresa sempiternamente?"

La lucha entre la creencia de que haya una mente mortal que pueda gobernar a la humanidad y esparcir sus males, y el entendimiento de Dios, la Mente única, el preservador de Sus obras perfectas, tiene que acabar finalmente con la prueba de que la Verdad es suprema. La Ciencia Cristiana ha expuesto la naturaleza ficticia del mal, y con este entendimiento debiera de llegar a ser cosa sencilla denunciar el argumento del error como una mentira y demostrar las profundas verdades de la existencia,—la totalidad de Dios y la perfección de Su creación.

"La demostración y el entendimiento espiritual . . . los principios fundamentales e inmortales de Dios" están probando estos hechos esenciales (ibid, p. 336): "Dios, el Principio divino del hombre, y el hombre a la semejanza de Dios son inseparables, armoniosos y eternos. La Ciencia del ser provee la regla de la perfección, y revela la inmortalidad."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Whistles

HEAR whistles
Reach long-fingered through the night,
Through the moon's soft silver light,
Call us as they speed along.
Hear!

Hear them, when
Across a sleeping country field
Rose of dawn is just revealed,
Greet us with a glad, swift song.
Hear!

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

Climbing a Swamp in the Highlands

AND now I return to this morning's thousand brooks and my wonder as to their sources. Striking up an isolated little mountain just north of the village, in the hope of a view of loch and ben, and possibly a glimpse of Loch Long, I discovered that I was climbing a swamp. Water seems to find its own level at any height in the Highlands; my mountain was a sponge of peat and heather soaking in every pore. I was particularly struck by one hillock sloping so steeply that I had to zigzag along and cling with both hands, yet holding its moisture in suspense, as it were; a quagmire hanging perpendicular in midair. . . .

Even so, these mountains are beautiful—and strangely beautiful in a way that no art I know can half portray. The dull gray skies and the changing wisps of cloud harmonize perfectly with rusty green heather and gray shale; the lower tree-clad ridges are somber green, the distant ranges a dull purple, the horizon lavender, Loch Lomond at my feet a dead greenish black. And over all the higher peaks, a strange silvery sheen, almost like frozen mist. Everywhere the mountains rise, and everywhere save on the highest grotesquely jagged peaks the green bog flows over them like winter treacle, and presses them down into primal swamp again.

Down from the high plateaus fall thin streamers of brooklets, every inch bared to the sky. I hear faintly their deep murmur, but their motion or life I cannot descry; they are long bending icicles, molded into the depressions down which they should flow.

The excursion steamer whistles, thin and faint, for Tarbet landing; here and there on loch or glen I spy a huddle of houses; lone sheep spring from their arched nooks rubbed out of the overhanging sod; a dull flicker of lead reveals a tiny loch far up a desolate valley. Dull, dank, forlorn—and indescribably beautiful; every shade and every contour woven into a faultless pattern of untamed desolation.—From "A Walk After John Keats," by NELSON S. BUSHNELL. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

Old Natchez

WE HAD reached our old house now. . . . Before the street was lowered, it sat high above Union and was encircled by an immense brick wall except for about twenty feet directly in front of the entrance, where an iron fence and great gate completed the protection that in my childhood was considered necessary for one's property. . . .

Flanking Washington Street on the north are chinaberry trees growing to mythical height and beauty and laden in spring with lacy purple blossoms. As David and I stood in their shadows, looking across at what had once been our house, my eyes filled with uncontrollable tears. . . . But David jerked me out of my mood with the reminder: "We're here on a pleasure trip!"—From "In Old Natchez," by CATHARINE VAN COURT. (Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc. 1937.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Dog Who Was Proud

A Chimney Farm Story

By Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a young dog who was very proud. He wasn't satisfied with a black collar like other dogs. No, *he* wanted a different collar for every day in the week. He longed to wear a red collar on Sunday, a blue collar on Monday, a green collar on Tuesday, a yellow collar on Wednesday, an orange collar on Thursday, a purple collar on Friday, and a pure white collar on Saturday. So he went to his mistress and asked her very politely if she would please, please, please give him seven collars because he wanted them more than anything else in the whole wide world.

Now his mistress was very fond of her little dog, but she could not afford to spend all that money for dog collars.

"I know what I'll do," she said. "I'll give you my little old tin bank, and you can save your pennies until you have enough to buy a new collar."

"Seven new collars," said the young dog, for his heart was set on a red collar, a blue collar, a green collar, a yellow collar, an orange collar, a purple collar and a pure white one. Then he thanked his mistress for her kindness, and she gave him the bank which was shaped like a house, and put ten cents into it to give him a start, and he put it behind the clock on the kitchen shelf and waited eagerly for pennies. But they did not come fast enough.

The House Next Door

So he went to the house next door and asked the man of the house if he knew of any way in which a young dog would earn money.

"Indeed I do," said the man. "The paper boy leaves the morning paper at the door and I like to read it while I'm dressing. If you'd come early and run upstairs to my room with it, I'd give you seven cents a week."

And he was as good as his word—even better, for he was so pleased with the young dog because he came so early, rain or shine, that he made it ten cents instead of seven.

Still the little dog needed more money, and so he went to the little old lady who lived down the street.

"Get away! Get away!" said the little old lady, shaking a dish cloth at him. "I don't like dogs nor little boys either!"

"I want to help you," said the young dog.

"I never yet had any help from boy or dog and I've lived seventy years," said the little old lady, but she stopped shaking the dish cloth to listen.

"Every morning when you go marketing the boys pick your cherries, don't they?" asked the dog.

"Yes, they do, the horrid creatures!" cried the little old lady angrily.

"Well, if you'll give me two pennies a morning, I'll keep them away all the time you're gone," said the dog.

Helping the Bootblack

The old lady agreed very willingly and after that every day when she was at market the dog ran round and round the cherry tree, barking loudly all the time she was gone. He not only kept away the boys, but the birds, too, by his barking, so that for the first time the little old lady had all the cherries she wanted for her cherry pies.

"I never thought I could like a dog," she said on the day when she had picked the last, "but you are different." And she gave him a whole quarter and a big slice of pie.

All this time the dog's mistress, to encourage him, kept adding now a penny and now another, but seven collars are expensive, and still he needed more money.

So he went to the bootblack and said:

"Wouldn't it help you if I whisked off the dust from people's shoes before you polished them?"

And the bootblack thought perhaps it would. Every afternoon the young dog sat beside the bootblack's chair and with his fluffy tail whisked the dust off shoes, and people always gave him a penny for his trouble.

So at long last he had enough money in his bank behind the kitchen clock, and then he bought the seven collars.

And after that, the young dog always wore a red collar on Sunday, a blue collar on Monday, a green collar on Tuesday, a yellow collar on Wednesday, an orange collar on Thursday, a purple collar on Friday, and a pure white collar on Saturday. He was admired by all the other dogs in the town, who often brought their puppies to look at the seven pegs above his cushion, on which there were always hanging six collars, while the young dog himself wore the seventh with an air of false modesty.

Chippy's Crumb

During the cold days of winter a window table was erected outside a window of a country home where hungry little birds found suet and crumbs awaiting them. Nuthatches, chickadees, downy woodpeckers and tree sparrows came regularly and gratefully to this bird cafeteria.

With the coming of warm spring days the winter birds took their leave to go about their business of nest building in the woods and swamps at a little distance.

The children missed their cheery little friends greatly for a time. Then, to their delight, new friends came. The summer birds had discovered the window cafeteria, and song sparrows and chipping sparrows came each day for the bread crumbs they had learned they would find there.

After a while, Mr. and Mrs. Song Sparrow and Mr. and Mrs. Chipping Sparrow began carrying away crumbs for their baby birds.

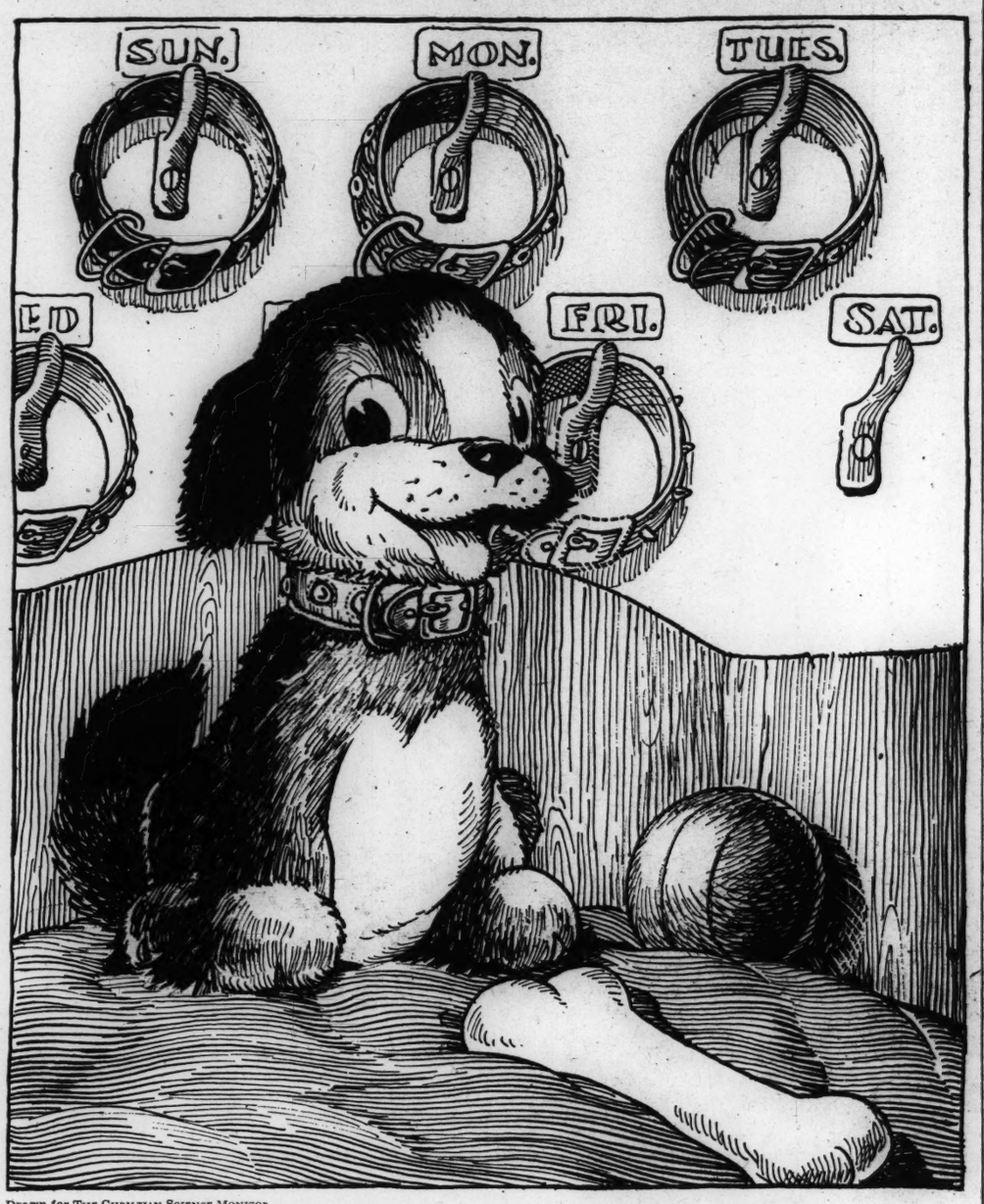
Then one day Mr. and Mrs. Chippy came, coaxing along four fluffy peeping little baby chippies, and all clamoring to be fed at once. Father and Mother Chippy were kept very busy feeding the funny little balls of fluff, who were so young and so awkward that they tumbled over each other as they fluttered onto the table. Soon they grew stronger and learned to feed themselves, and ventured to come unescorted to the table.

During the summer days the song sparrows also continued their visits, bringing their young birds with them. But the different families were not neighborly with each other. A bird of one family must leave before that of another would come. Sometimes they "had words" in bird language.

One morning the youngest chipping sparrow came alone to the table. Soon she was followed by a mature song sparrow. The two birds—little Chippy and big Mrs. Song Sparrow—looked at each other for a moment. There was ungracious challenge in the lowered head of Mrs. Song Sparrow, while innocent inquiry and interest seemed the expression of little Chippy's manner.

Then a lovely thing happened. Little Chippy, who had but a day or two before learned to feed herself, and whose tiny heart knew only trust and love, dipped her bill into the soft bread. Song Sparrow's head was still crossly lowered and challenging.

Chippy picked up a soft morsel of bread, reached her little fluffy head across, and placed the crumb on the bill of cross Mrs. Song Sparrow, who was, apparently, so surprised that she flew away and left Chippy to undisturbed enjoyment of her breakfast.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Young Dog Himself Wore the Seventh Collar—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Bunch and the Newspaper

Mr. Brown always read the newspaper while he ate his breakfast. It was put beside his plate at table every morning, and while he ate his cereal he read about what had happened the day before and what was going to happen tomorrow and what was happening today.

But one Monday morning there was no paper on the table. Mr. Brown looked beside his plate. He looked by Mrs. Brown's plate. He looked by Miss Brown's plate. He even went down on his knees and looked under the table, but it wasn't a bit of good. The newspaper hadn't come.

Now, the Browns lived in the country, and the newspaper was delivered by Ted Gay when he passed on his way to school. But that morning Ted was on holiday and had forgotten to ask anyone to deliver the Browns' paper. The papers came by train from the city, and it made Mr. Brown very sad to think that his copy was lying at the station waiting to be fetched.

Wanted—A Messenger

He couldn't go for it himself as he had to attend to his business. Mrs. Brown couldn't go because she had to do the housework. Miss Brown couldn't go because she had an "Important Engagement" in half an hour with her friend Miss Jones, and had to get her doll dressed ready for the visit. It really looked as if that newspaper would have to stay where it was.

Now, while all this was going on, Bunch, the dog, was as puzzled as he could be. He knew as well as anyone else that something was missing, for it was his habit to go to the gate every morning to meet Ted Gay and to carry the paper back to the house in his mouth. But, although he had been out three times to look for Ted, the boy had not come.

"I'll go a little way along the road to meet him," he thought, and trotted down the garden path. He knew the way well because he sometimes went to the station with Ted to get the evening papers. Presently he met his friend, Thomas Cat, who lived at the farm beyond the Browns.

"Where are you going this nice morning?" asked Thomas Cat.

"I am going to meet Ted Gay," Bunch replied. "He hasn't brought our newspaper."

By this time you have recognized that this is the story of Bunch's trip to the railroad station, which you must have been curious about ever since you read about his rescuing the tiny kitten "Shah."

At the Station

He didn't stop to talk to Thomas, but went right on down the road until he came to the station, and thinking he might as well go in and see if Ted were there he pushed his nose round the office door. As he did so Mr. Lewis, who always gave Ted the papers, looked up.

"Hello, Bunch!" he said.

Bunch wagged his tail. He liked Mr. Lewis because he understood dogs, and going right into the office he looked about for Ted and the paper. Ted wasn't there but the paper was. He could see it lying neatly folded in a corner.

"Want to take it?" Mr. Lewis asked, and put it into Bunch's mouth.

"Go home," he said, and off Bunch started, feeling very proud and wagging his tail as hard as it would go all the way to the Browns' gate, and all the way up the path to the house.

Mr. Brown had just finished his breakfast when Bunch came in and laid the paper down at his feet.

"Mother!" called Mr. Brown.

Mrs. Brown came out of the kitchen.

"Why, Bunch!" she exclaimed. "You are a clever dog!"

Bunch nearly wagged his tail off. He was a clever dog, Mrs. Brown had said so. He went to his basket and sat proudly watching as Mr. Brown, looking very pleased, unfolded the newspaper and began to read.

Tiny Fiddlers

Have you ever stood in a country lane in the quiet of evening and listened to a million tiny fiddlers tuning their instruments? Have you wondered what the members of the orchestra are like and what kind of fiddles they play?

The music of insects is all around us in summertime. It is heard in the grass by the roadside, in the sunny air, in the hush of a wood. The little music-makers may have no voices to sing with and no instruments to play on, but they have wings and legs, and these do instead.

Among the most numerous of nature's fiddlers are the grasshoppers. Each kind of grasshopper has a tune of its own, though the differences of tune are not always apparent to our ears, but it is possible to distinguish those having a high key from those having a lower one. The grasshopper musicians do not all play in quite the same way either. One wing-case serves as a sounding board, one as a bow, but it does not follow that all use the same wings in the same way. One kind of grasshopper plays two fiddles at the same time, the wings being the strings and the hind legs the bows.

A warm summer night, lit by a moon, is the best time to hear cricket music. Crickets do not chirp with their throats but with their wings. The common English cricket is a tireless little singer, and very shrill is the music it produces, beside which the music of the mole cricket is exceedingly low-toned. Mosquitoes are also music-makers, having an apparatus at the base of each wing which serves as a fiddle and a bow. And then there are beetles. Perhaps you have never thought of beetles being particularly musical, but there is a certain kind that makes quite a good "hum" when feeling like it.

Not Just
for
Grown-ups

•

You know—
because of
this special page—
that the Monitor
belongs to you
just
as much
as it does to
your mothers and
fathers and uncles
and aunts.
But do you know
that the
advertisements
in the Monitor
are for you, too?
Of course they are,
because
the Monitor
advertises
frocks and suits
and slippers,
schools and camps,
games and toys,
bicycles and tops
and skates,
and hundreds of
other things
to make
boys and girls
happy.

Bobby Bushytail, the Squirrel

"Of every ten nuts you gather today,
Eat six if you will, but put four nuts away,"
said Mrs. Bushytail.

"That's a strange thing," said Bobby Bushytail.

"It is what every wise squirrel does," said his mother.

"Then of every four nuts that you've hidden today,
You'll have two for yourself and can give two away."

So off went Bobby Bushytail, grip-skippety-grip, to the roundabout beech tree, all golden and red in the autumn sun.

"How lovely you are!" said Bushytail. "Why are you looking so specially glad?"

"Who wouldn't be glad to put something away for a sunshiny day?" said the beech tree.

"What is that you are putting away?" asked Bushytail.

What the Beech Tree Said

"Oh," said the beautiful beech tree, "my delicate leaves couldn't work in the cold wintry days that are coming, so, before they fall, they store up some of their lovely green color."

"Where do they put it?" asked Bushytail.

"In the dainty long buds at the base of each leaf," answered the beech tree. "When a sunshiny day comes next spring they will unfold all the rich green they have stored. I expect you, too, are busy putting something away for a sunshiny day."

"Oh, yes," said Bushytail as he ran round the roundabout beech tree.

"Of every ten nuts that I gather today,
I'll surely put four of them safely away.

Beechmast is good! I'll hide some of it here, right now, in the trunk of the tree."

Then off he went, dip-atippety-dip, to the up-above pine tree.

"Pine seeds are better," said Bushytail to himself. "I'll put some in a hole in the ground round here, and some in the trunk of the tree."

Then off he went, scurrywhirl, scurrywhirl, to the faraway hazel tree, all a-shivering in the breeze.

"Hazel nuts are the best of all," said Bushytail to himself. "I'll put some in the crook of a branch, some in a hole in the ground here, and the rest in the trunk of the tree."

Day after day grew shorter, and night after night grew longer—and Bushytail's coat grew longer, too.

"Now," said his mother, "it is time to prepare for the cold winter days and nights. Twigs make a very fine framework for nests."

Building a Nest

So off went Bushytail, grip-skippety-grip, for twigs.

"Bark from the leaves would fill in the spaces quite well," said his mother.

So off he went, dip-atippety-dip, to bring back bark from the trees.

"Moss and leaves make a soft, cozy lining," said his mother.

So off he went, scurrywhirl, scurrywhirl, to bring back moss and leaves for the lining.

"What a comfortable nest it looks!" said Bushytail.

"Just the right kind of nest for a little squirrel to curl up in through the cold wintry days and nights," said his mother.

And Bushytail got right into it and curled up.

* * *

"The sun! The sun!" shouted Bushytail, one morning some time later, for he had kept half an eye open in case it should shine. "How hungry I am! But wherever I look on the frozen ground there isn't a thing to eat. What is the good of a sunshiny day when I'm far too hungry to think of play? But, of course, I put something away for just such a day as this!"

So he ran to the beech for beechmast; he ran to the pine tree for cones; and he ran for the nuts to the hazel, all a-quiver and a-shiver in the breeze.

"Beechmast is good, pine seeds are better, but hazel nuts are best of all," said Bushytail as he ran and frisked and played in the sunshine.

By a Staff Artist

Behind the White Gate

Bobby looked over the white gate into Grandpa Land's yard. Tomorrow Grandpa Land would be coming home. Bobby was glad.

Bobby and Grandpa Land did many happy things together. They sat under the apple tree and made things. Once it was a paper windmill. Once it was a boat.

"You can sail it in the tub when you take a bath," Grandpa Land had said, smiling, when he gave the boat to Bobby. Bobby smiled now as he looked over the white gate.

Everyone was glad that Grandpa Land was coming home. Daddy had mowed Grandpa's grass so it would be smooth and green to greet him. Daddy thought that was a good way to let Grandpa Land know how glad he was to see him again.

Mother was making some cookies with sugar on the tops for Grandpa Land's luncheon plate. Bobby smiled to think how surprised Grandpa Land was going to be.

"I guess I'll just have to tell grandpa how glad I am to see him," Bobby had told mother at breakfast. But now as he stood looking over the white gate he saw something. Something that Bobby was sure would not look well to Grandpa Land.

It was Grandpa's garden at the back of the lawn. It looked very badly indeed. The weeds had grown very tall and thick while grandpa was away. From where Bobby stood he could not tell which were garden plants and which were weeds.

"Daddy cut the grass. Mother is making cookies," said Bobby. "I will weed Grandpa Land's garden to show how glad I am to have him come home." Bobby pushed the white gate open and ran across to the garden.

Dear! Dear! Dear! How unkempt it looked. Bobby started pulling the weeds from the first row.

"These are carrots," Bobby told himself. He knew by the pretty leaves. Such a picking of weeds they needed. Bobby wondered if he would ever be through.

But when the first two rows were finished he felt better. The carrot leaves made such a pretty green line straight across the garden to the back fence.

"Now it begins to look like grandpa's garden," said Bobby when he stood up to look at it.

Next came the onion rows. They did not take so long. When Bobby was through the onions looked like two rows of tiny green candles beside the carrots.

Bobby went on to the bean rows. With the lettuce they made wide bands of green across the garden.

Just as he was finishing the last row, he heard a little noise behind him. Then something shut off the sunlight and made the green of the leaves grow darker. Bobby turned about. His eyes grew very round and he cried out:

"Grandpa Land!"

Sure enough there behind him stood grandpa.

"I came home a day early," grandpa said, laughing. "I have been away from my good neighbors long enough."

Grandpa Land stood looking about him.

"And what good neighbors they are! I thought there would be much work to be done when I came home, but thanks to them it is all done!"

"Perhaps—" There was a bright look of fun in Grandpa Land's eyes. "Perhaps we can sit under the apple tree instead. I have so much to tell you. And—" He looked right at Bobby and smiled—"And I learned how to make a new kind of whistle while I was away."

"Perhaps you can make it a picnic under the apple tree," said a voice behind them. It was mother with a plate of sandwiches and Grandpa Land's cookies.

"Of all the things I have seen, my good neighbors look best to me," said Grandpa Land.

It was just as nice to have grandpa home as he thought it was going to be. Bobby was sure of that as grandpa took his hand and they walked across to the old apple tree.

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

The Clothes-Props Man

The clothes-props man came along our street, down by the corner shops,
And he stood in his cart and waved his whip and shouted aloud "Clothes props!"
So I climbed on the fence and sat on the post to see if Mummie would buy
A strong sort of prop to keep up the lines when she hangs out the clothes to dry.

I'm very great friends with the clothes-props man, and I love to ride in his cart,
He has lots of props and a piebald nag, and he calls her "Peg-o-my-heart,"
And once I gave him my second-best top and three of my broken toys,
'Cos the clothes-props man has a wife at home, and two little clothes-props boys!

MARY C. HALL

Sailing

Sally and the fisher boy
Go sailing off together.
In oilskins and sou'wester
He's dressed for any weather.

They'll veer or tack or run a race
With any craft afloat.
But—sh-h-h—he's just a fisher doll!
A hammock is their boat.

EVELYN GOULD

Detroit Should Threaten Yanks In 1938 Season

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even with the football season at its height, baseball manages to find room on the sports pages of the nation. Rumors of trades and managerial changes are producing enough fuel to keep the Hot Stove League functioning merrily.

One of the chief topics of discussion currently concerns the Yankees, who have the magnates worried. The convincing manner in which they pushed aside the Giants in the World Series suggests a monopoly that threatens to ruin public interest in future American League pennant races and October classic events. There arises a suspicion, however, that this Yankee reign may not be so lengthy as many critics would have you believe.

In the first place, American League observers will tell you that the Detroit Tigers would have won the flag had Manager Mickey Cochrane and Pitchers Schoolboy Rowe and Tommy Bridges been available for active duty from the start of the campaign to the finish. Mike, before being hit with one of Bump Hadley's fast balls in Yankee Stadium, was a great catcher. Rowe and Bridges are potential 20-game winners. As a team, the Tigers present batting power about equal to that of the Yankees. With Mickey, Tommy and Schoolboy available, the Bengals would have given the New York club a real argument.

Tigers Threaten

Of course, Cochrane's catching days have ended, by his own admission. But in Rudy York the Tigers are bringing along a youngster who can hit home runs and who should develop into a good receiver. Bridges returned to the mound during the closing weeks of the race and will start from scratch in 1938. So will Rowe. Also, there exists the ever-present possibility of a spurt by the White Sox, Indians or Red Sox. No, the Yankees will not walk away from the field next season.

It was only a few years ago that National League magnates were complaining about the Cardinal monopoly. Branch Rickey's chain store system, they pointed out, had strings on most of the minor league prospects. A colorful and hustling gang of ball players, the Cards looked strong enough to pace the league for an indefinite period.

That situation, however, has suddenly varied. Not only have the Red Birds ceased to dominate the National League, but their farm system has unexpectedly stopped sending along the brand of players who can keep the club on a level with the Giants and Cubs. Pitchers, in particular, have escaped Cardinal scouts.

The Yankees are due for their disappointments and failures. The road cannot always be straight and narrow. Often, Joe McCarthy's outfit crushes the opposition with a batting attack that has no equal in the history of baseball, but plenty of big leaguers went away from the scene of World Series triumphs convinced that Joe needs better pitching to keep his boys on top. Anyhow, McCarthy is definitely on the spot. When, and if, the Yanks fail to win, stadium customers will want to know why.

Giants in Slump

The anxiety expressed by National Leaguers may also be exaggerated. The Giants who lost to the Yankees in the World Series were not the Giants who won the N. L. flag. Terry's athletes played like Brooklyn schoolboys in the classic. The winners made at least 10 scoring hits that would have been gobbled up by the brilliant Giant defense that won the pennant. From Oct. 6 to Oct. 10, the Terrymen were in their most protracted slump of the season.

Getting away from New York, rumor has it that Steve O'Neill's job in Cleveland is safe for at least another year. Alva Bradley, president of the Indians, explains the situation by saying that "if we change, we're going to get someone who will help us a lot." Which causes a person to wonder how Mr. Bradley expects full co-operation from his manager and players after throwing such a shadow of doubt over the entire affair for weeks.

In Boston, the name of the new Bees' pilot remains a point of conjecture. A new possibility presents itself. Bob Quinn may give the position to one of his players. The names of Al Lopez and Tony Cuccinello are mentioned. Tony, it is believed, lacks the necessary temperament, but Lopez might go far in the pilot's seat. He is an extremely popular fellow among both players and press, and would have the whole-hearted support of all. And don't forget that much of the glory for the success of the Bees and their pitchers belongs to the black-haired Tampa boy.

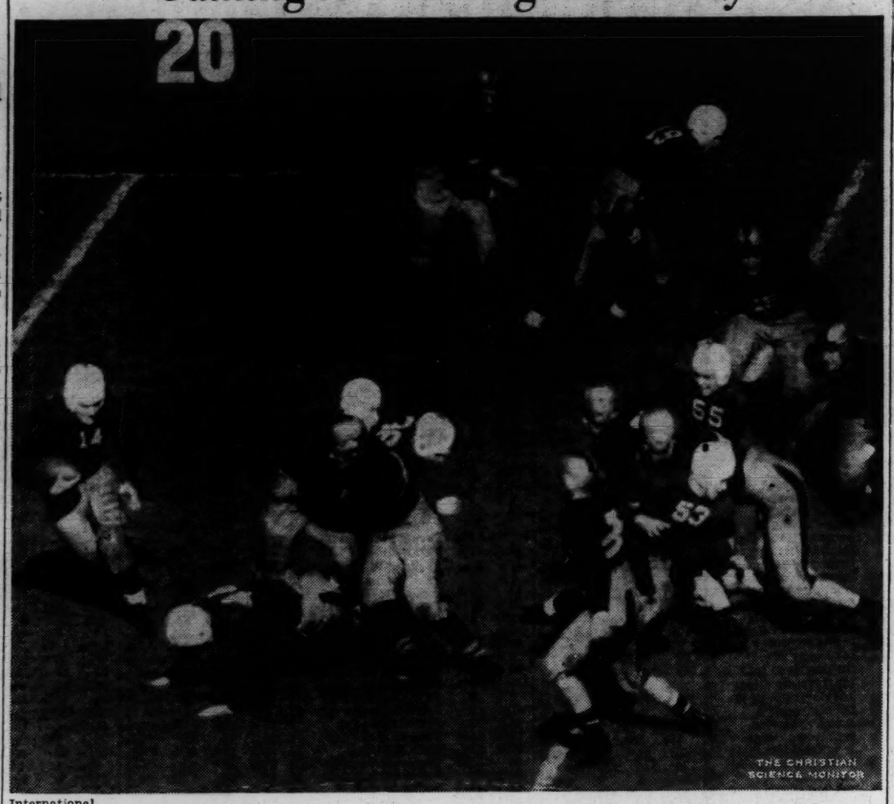
George V. Brown

George V. Brown, one of the nation's leading sports figures for more than 30 years, passed on last night in his Hopkinton (Mass.) home. He was athletic director at Boston University, and an athletic instructor at Harvard and the Boston Athletic Association early in his career. He had attended the Olympics in an official capacity from 1908, managed the annual B. A. A. marathon for 11 years and conducted the national amateur boxing championships from 1905 to 1929. First becoming prominent as manager of the Boston Arena, Brown in recent years assumed a similar position at the Boston Garden. He was born in Hopkinton in 1880.

Connecticut Golfer Wins

SHAWNEE ON DELAWARE, Penna., Oct. 18 (AP)—Richard Chapman, of Greenwich, Conn., won the Buckwood golf trophy yesterday with a 4 and 3 victory over John Papson, of Stroudsburg, in the final match of the annual Shawnee Country Club tournament. Chapman, former Princeton University golfer who reached the quarterfinals of the British amateur championships this year, played his four tournament matches in one over par to win the title.

Gaining for Yale Against Army



International

Left Halfback Clint Frank (No. 14) of Yale Is Shown Going Around End for a Slight Gain in the Game Against Army at the Yale Bowl Saturday, Before Former President Hoover and a Crowd of 50,000 Fans. The Yale Bulldog Raced Through the Cadets for a 15-to-7 Victory, Its First Over Army Since 1929

Closer Affiliation For Yachting Bodies

TORONTO, Oct. 18 (C. P.)—Closer affiliation between organizations governing yachting and power-yacht racing was suggested at the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association here.

In his report, Maj. W. F. N. Windeyer of Toronto, president, said it was felt the fast-growing power-yacht interests should in some way be allied to the association.

"The committee appointed to further this plan has interviewed various power-yacht owners, all of which were definitely interested," he said.

"In pursuing our investigations we have received encouragement from the Lake Michigan Yachting Association, which for some time has had a power squadron within its organization and through which great benefits to yachting in general have accrued."

Major Windeyer suggested a strong committee be formed to bring about the proposed co-ordination.

Delegates attended the meeting from Buffalo, Chaumont, N. Y., Kingston, Ont., Rochester, Youngstown and Olcott, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ont.

England Beats Australia

HEADINGLEY, England, Oct. 18 (AP)—Thirty thousand spectators saw England defeat Australia 5—4 Saturday in the first of three test matches to be played under English Rugby league rules. The tourists led 4—2 at halftime, but a brilliant try scored midway through the second half gave victory to England. The Australians, with the advantage of a strong wind, obtained two penalty goals through Beaton, England replying with a penalty goal scored by Hodgson. After the change of ends the home players kept their opponents on the defensive much of the time. Their try was obtained by Jenkins, who gained possession from a scrimmage and ran through the entire Australian defense. Hodgson failed to convert.

Proposes World Cage Series

VANCOUVER, Oct. 18 (CP)—Maury van Vliet, coach of the University of British Columbia basketball team which won the Canadian championship from Windsor Fords here last spring, said Saturday he had received a letter from William H. Miller suggesting a world championship series in Vancouver next March. Miller is president of the Missouri Valley Amateur Basketball League. He said in his letter he was acting on behalf of Denver Safeways, present United States titleholders. Van Vliet said the proposal had been handed to the students' alma mater society for action.

Kelley's Quintet Bows

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 (AP)—Former college basketball stars headed by Larry Kelley bowed to the Philadelphia team, of the American League, 49-32, in their first taste of professional basketball Saturday night. Kelley led his team, the college all-stars, in scoring with eight points. Franny Murray, formerly of Penn, Dick Miles, last year's Yale captain, Steve Yeunger and Lou Dubin, formerly of Temple, and Matt Kratchowell and Phil Kear, La Salle alumni, were in the all-stars' lineup.

Channing Moth Boat Champion

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Oct. 18 (AP)—Capt. Ed Channing of Elizabeth city won the national moth boat championship yesterday by sailing his Imp to victory over a three-boat field in the final event of the three-day regatta. Venturing off the beaten course of a two-mile lap, Channing took advantage of a stiff mid-river breeze to overhaul Harry Andrews of Atlantic and Jack Vail, the defending champion of Norfolk, Va.

British Guiana Eleven Wins

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Oct. 18 (CP)—The British Guiana football team chalked up its second straight victory in the West Indies tour here Saturday when it defeated a Grenada team, 2—0.

U. S. Golf Pros Triumph

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 18 (AP)—Denny Shute and Byron Nelson, United States golf professionals, defeated two Argentine pros, Jose Jurado and Martin Pose, 3 and 2, in a four-ball exhibition match at the Ituzaingo Golf Club yesterday.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Football Parade

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Yale gained the lead among the outstanding eastern elevens of the United States over the week end, by administering a severe setback to the Cadets of the United States Military Academy at the New Haven Bowl, 15 to 7. Harvard and Pittsburgh were held to scoreless ties by the Naval Academy at the Baltimore Municipal Stadium, and Fordham University at the New York Polo Grounds, respectively.

Another result was also something of a surprise in its score, if not in its result, when Columbia, which had been defeated by the Cadets the week before, smashed through three touchdowns to defeat University of Pennsylvania 20 to 6.

The outstanding upset of the day came at Ithaca, when Syracuse halted the march of the Cornell team, which had defeated Princeton the week before and appeared to be the best team of the eastern group, 14 to 6. Princeton also contributed to the surprises of the day by defeating Chicago, 16 to 7, at Stagg Field in Chicago.

Notre Dame Upset, 9-7

Another intersectional match that ended against the generally expected result was staged at South Bend, when Carnegie Tech fought a close battle with Notre Dame and defeated the home team, 9-7. Still another brought University of Georgia to Boston, but in this case, Holy Cross, the home team, managed to squeeze out a victory by a single point after touchdown, 7-6, while the balance tipped the other way at Buffalo, when Tulane, coming up from New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl, nosed out Colgate by the same score. The only overwhelming victories of the day went to Dartmouth, which swept over Brown University, 41-0, and New York University, which swamped St. John's, the little neighbor of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, 59-0, while Villanova ended the hopes of Manhattan by beating it 20 to 0.

On the Pacific coast, a pair of ties, between U. C. L. A. and Oregon State, and Washington and Washington State, both 7-7, left the conference standing still uncertain, but the favorites, California and Southern California, both came through victors, the former defeating California Aggies, 14-0, while the Los Angeles outfit, in a free scoring battle, disposed of Oregon, 34-14.

In the Great Lakes group, Minnesota came back from its recent slump and defeated Michigan, 39-6, while Northwestern defeated Purdue, 14-7.

California will meet Southern California this week end at Berkeley, and this will go far toward settling the western participant in the Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day.

Frank Outstanding

There must be something in being a Yale football captain that incites to heroic deeds. Last year Larry Kelley, as a receiver of passes, wrote his name in the annals of Old Eli, and this year Clinton E. Frank seems to be heading toward the same goal. On Saturday he did about all that was done, though occasionally someone else managed to get a bit of limelight, and it was not until he had retired from the bowl for good that a desperate, fighting Army team managed to get any chance at all to do what they had accomplished so well against Columbia and their earlier opponents. Frank passed for both of Yale's touchdowns; he intercepted passes; he rushed; and his tackles played a great part in halting the attacks of Army backs. Other Eli to shine were David G. Colwell, who made many long and well placed kicks; Albert S. Wilson with some excellent running, and William E. John Jr., who blocked the kick which preceded the second touchdown. Yale's line, which had been described as porous in the Pennsylvania game, was also showing well, and even when the substitutes were on the field, the team looked good.

The yardage gained by both teams was about even, Yale outrushing the cadets, but the aerials of the Army about balancing this, so that the figures were 237 for Yale and 246 for Army. Colwell far outpunted both James T. Craig and Woodrow W. Wilson, who shared the kicking for the cadets. This is the first time Yale has beated Army since 1929.

Two former New York City high school players were responsible for the victories of their teams in two of the sensational games of the week-end. Sidney Luckman, of Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, was the outstanding player for Columbia, and Martin Glickman, of James Madison High, was almost wholly responsible for the victory of Syracuse. Luckman passes accounted for the first two Columbia touchdowns, he rushed 66 yards in 18 plays, returned punts, 78 yards, completed five out of seven passes, Glickman, though one of the lightest backs in the game, weighing below 160, scored both touchdowns that spoiled the record of the big Red home team. The first came on a return of a punt, after his teammates had forced the Cornell eleven back to their own goal line. He caught a punt and raced 44 yards through the Cornell team for a touchdown.

Line Play Improves

The real feature of the day, on practically every field, was the great improvement in the play of the winning lines. Yale, Columbia, Fordham, Pittsburgh, Harvard, Navy, and Syracuse all illustrated the tendency to depend less on the spectacular plays of the backs, and insure the stopping of any regular gains. The receivers of passes, which were used freely by all the teams, the reverse plays, also very prevalent this year, were met by the players before they could get under way, and only in exceptional cases were the losers able to accomplish much. The green Syracuse line, mostly sophomores, with a new coach, Ossie Solom, played heady, intelligent football, halting Cornell three times inside their 10-yard line, and it was this that enabled Glickman to accomplish his fine work. Yale and Fordham also showed great improvement, while Columbia surprised even its best friends. Stars may come and go, but the coach that turns out the best lines year after year, is the coach that can feel surest of his job.

Lazzeri Not Going With Bees

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, who climaxed his major league career as world series batting star and fielding sensation of the New York Yankees, was home from the wars today and admitted he had a deal on to manage a big league team next season. But that was about all Tony would do. "I have a deal on," Tony said, "but I have to keep it a secret. You can take my word for it, however, that my negotiations are not with the Boston Bees."

Major Ice Skating Dates

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dates for major ice speed skating championship contests were set and new officers elected at the annual meeting of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States here yesterday. Contests scheduled are the North American indoor, St. Paul, Jan. 30-31; national outdoor, Petoskey, Mich., Feb. 5-6; North American outdoor, Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 11, 12, 13, and national indoor, Chicago, Feb. 27-28. The union elected Wilfred P. Hodous of Cleveland president.

Germans Win Six-Day Bike Race

MONTREAL, Oct. 18 (AP)—The crack German team of Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel won Montreal's 15th six-day bike race, beating out the French pair of Emile Ignat and Emile Diot by a big margin of points scored in the sprints. The race ended in a three-way tie in distance with the European aces and the Canadian brother combinaton of Torchy and Doug Peden. Kilian and Vopel, however, scored 2146 sprint points, Ignat and Diot 1163 and the Pedens 686.

Chess Masters in Tie

HAARLEM, The Netherlands, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, French challenger, defeated Dr. Max Euwe, champion, in 23 moves, Saturday night, in the sixth game of their return match for the chess championship of the world. Each of the players now has won two games, with two drawn. Thirty games in all are to be played.

Prothro Signs Five-Year Contract

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 18 (AP)—James T. Prothro has signed a five-year contract as manager of the Southern Association champion Little Rock Travelers. His salary was not made public.

College Football Scores

Akron 21, Toledo 7.
Alabama T. 12, South Georgia T. 6.
Alabama 14, Tennessee 7.
Albright 6, Ursinus 0.
Alfred 25, Buffalo 0.
Allegheny 21, Hiram 19.
Amherst 41, Rochester 0.
Appalachian T. 28, East Tenn. 0.
Arkansas 21, Texas 10.
Auburn 33, Miss. State 7.
Baylor 20, Centenary 0.
Boston 35, Clarkson 2.
Bowling Green 12, Capital 0.
Bridgewater 25, Wilson T. 0.
Brooklyn 50, Wagner 0.
Butler 51, Evansville 0.
Butte 13, San Francisco 7.
California 20, C. of Pacific 0.
California 14, Calif. Aggies 0.
Canisius 7, LaSalle 0.
Carnegie Tech 9, Notre Dame 7.
Catawba 32, Roanoke 19.
Carroll 0, Lake Forest 0.
Case 21, Cincinnati 0.
C. C. N. Y. 8, Susquehanna 6.
Central N. 40, Oakland City 0.
Chadron T. 20, Spearfish T. 6.
Charleston T. 48, Eureka 0.
Citadel 8, Furman 0.
Cleveland 19, C. C. N. Y. (JV) 4.
Coast Guard 6, Norwich 0.
Colorado 14, Brigham Young 0.
Colorado C. 7, Denver 4.
Columbia 26, Pennsylvania 6.
Columbia C. 13, Buena Vista 0.
Concordia 18, Hamline 6.
Conn. State 21, Worcester P. I. 6.
Cornell C. 7, Coe 6.
Dartmouth 41, Brown 0.
Davis Elkins 7, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
Defiance 13, St. Mary's (Mich.) 0.
Delta S. T. 19, Memphis T. 14.
Denison 13, Muskingum 0.
Detroit 30, Catholic 0.
DePauw 13, Ball S. T. 0.
Dickinson 7, Wash. & Jeff. 7.
Dubuque 14, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Duke 20, Georgia Tech 19.
Ellendale N. 14, Dickinson T. 0.
Elmhurst 6, North Central 0.
Erskine 12, Wofford 7.
E. Stroudsburg T. 13, Trenton T. 7.
Florida 21, Sewanee 0.
Fordham 0, Pittsburgh 0.
Fort Collins 7, Col. State 0.
Franklin 13, Indiana St. 7.
F. & M. 22, Muhlenberg 6.
Gettysburg 13, Drexel 6.
Gonzaga 27, Cheyney Normal 20.
Gustav Adolphus 19, St. Norbert, 14.
Hampden-Sydney 25, Swarthmore 0.
Hartwick 0, Moravian 0.
Harvard 0, Navy 0.
Heidelberg 6, Ohio N. 6.
Hendrix 21, S. W. Memphis 7.
Hope 0, Ferris 0.
Holy Cross 7, Georgia 6.
Idaho 0, Idaho State 0.
Illinois C. 7, Carthage 6.
Indiana 13, Illinois 6.
Indiana T. 31, Edinboro T. 0.
Johnson City 7, Allen City 6.
Juniata 13, Grove City 6.
Kalamazoo 7, Iowa Teachers 0.
Kansas 14, Iowa State 6.
Kansas State 13, Marquette 0.
Kentucky 41, Wash. & Lee 6.
Kenyon 14, Bethany 0.
Kingsley 19, Upsala (JV) 0.
Knox 13, James Milliken 0.
La Crosse T. 9, River Falls T. 9.
Lafayette 6, Georgetown 0.
Lebanon Valley 23, Delaware 7.
LeMoyne 25, Talladega 6.
Linfield 12, Ellensburg T. 0.
Lock Haven T. 33, Kutztown T. 7.
Louisiana N. 12, Louisiana C. 6.
Loyola (South) 13, St. Edward's 0.
La. State 13, Mississippi 0.
Luther 19, St. Olaf 6.
Maine 13, Arnold 0.
Manchester 7, Valparaiso 6.
Mansfield T. 12, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Marshall 21, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Maryland 3, Virginia 0.
Michigan St. 2, Missouri 0.
Michigan Tech. 7, North State T. 6.
Middlebury 20, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Millersville T. 7, Montclair T. 6.
Millsaps 0, Miss. C. 0.
Milwaukee T. 19, Oshkosh T. 14.
Miner T. 6, Cheney T. 0.
Minnesota 39, Michigan 6.
Minot 12, Jamestown 7.
Monmouth 20, Lawrence 0.
Montana 13, San Francisco 0.
Moorhead T. 33, Mankato T. 0.
Morehead S. T. 66, Alfred Holbrook 0.
Morgan 19, Lincoln 6.
Mt. St. Mary's 21, American 0.
Nevada 27, Chico St. 0.
New Hampshire 33, Colby 0.
N. M. Aggies 7, Arizona S. T. 0.
New Mexico A. & M. 7, Teachers C. 0.
North Carolina 28, Wake Forest 0.
N. C. State 13, Virginia P. I. 7.
No. Dakota A. C. 6, Carleton 0.
Northeastern 18, Lowell T. S. 0.
North Texas T. 0, McMurray 0.
Northwestern 14, Purdue 7.
N. Y. U. 59, St. John's (Md.) 0.
Oberlin 0, Hamilton 0.
Ohio 19, Miami (O.) 0.
Oklahoma 0, Nebraska 0.
Oliver 12, Hillsdale 6.
Omaha 26, Haskell 0.
Oregon St. 7, U. C. L. A. 7.
Otterbein 12, Mt. Union 7.
Penn State 14, Lehigh 7.
Peru 7, Nebraska Wes. 6.
Pomona 15, Calif. Tech 0.
Princeton 16, Chicago 7.
Regis 0, Ft. Lewis 0.
Rice 0, Tulsa 0.
R. I. State 12, Mass. State 6.
Rutgers 26, Springfield 0.
S. D. Marines 7, Arizona St. 0.
Sam Houston 16, Texas A. & I. 14.
San Diego S. C. 26, LaVerne 0.
San Jose St. 31, Willamette 7.
Santa Barbara St. 31, Redlands 0.
Santa Clara 27, Portland 0.
Shippenburg T. 27, Shepherd T. 0.
South Carolina 12, Davidson 7.
So. California 34, Oregon 14.
So. Illinois T. 19, McKendree 10.
Southwestern 6, S. W. Texas T. 0.
St. Anselm 25, Providence 0.
St. Bonaventure 14, Niagara 7.
St. John's 19, Macalaster 0.
St. Joseph's 13, Rose P. I. 7.
St. Lawrence 20, Cortland N. 0.
St. Mary's 13, Loyola (L. A.) 7.
St. Thomas 7, St. Joseph's 6.
St. Thomas 0, St. Mary's 0.
St. Viator 6, Illinois Wes. 6.
Superior T. 26, Stout 0.
Syracuse 14, Cornell 6.
Sul Ross T. 13, Texas Wes. 0.
Texas Christ'n 7, Texas A. & M. 7.
Texas C. 6, Arkansas State 6.
Texas S. M. 7, New Mexico 7.
Texas Tech 20, Arizona 0.
Thiel 7, Clarion 6.
Trinity 7, Hobart 0.
Troy T. 12, Statesboro T. 6.
Tufts 20, Bates 7.
Tulane 7, Colgate 6.
Union 17, Vermont 6.
Upper Iowa 20, Simpson 0.
Utah 7, Greeley State 6.
Utah State 0, Idaho 0.
Vanderbilt 6, So. Methodist 0.
Villanova 20, Manhattan 0.
Virginia M. I. 21, Richmond 7.
Wabash 6, Earlham 6.
Washington 7, Washington St. 7.
Washington 13, Bradley Tech 7.
Wayne 18, Central State 0.
Wentworth 6, Shurtleff 3.
Wesleyan 6, Haverford 0.
Western Reserve 21, Baldwin Wallace 7.
Western T. 7, Iowa S. T. 0.
West. Car. T. 0, Mars Hill 0.
West. Mich. T. 7, Iowa S. T. 0.
West Virginia 13, Xavier 7.
Whitewater T. 7, Central Wis. T. 6.
Williams 12, Bowdoin 6.
W. & M. 37, Guilford 0.
Wisconsin 13, Iowa 6.
Wisconsin M. 19, Mission House 6.
Wooster 15, Kent State 6.
Wyoming 7, Colorado St. 0.
Yale 15, Army 7.

American Professional Football Standing

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Standings in the American Professional Football League:

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Los Angeles	4	0	0	82	15
Rochester	2	2	0	32	50
Cincinnati	1	1	1	52	34
Boston	1	2	0	16	20
New York	0	1	1	23	44
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	42

Yesterday's Results
Rochester 6, Boston 0.
New York 17, Cincinnati 17 (tie).

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
New York	3	1	0	50	27
Washington	3	2	0	72	65
Brooklyn	2	3	0	29	76
Pittsburgh	2	4	0	78	72
Philadelphia	1	5	1	51	104
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	4	0	0	57	11
Detroit	4	1	0	87	36
Green Bay	3	2	0	104	57
Chicago Cardinals	3	3	1	74	93
Cleveland	1	5	0	40	101

Sunday Results
New York 21, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 30, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago Bears 16, Cardinals 7.
Green Bay 35, Cleveland 10.
Washington 34, Pittsburgh 20.
Games Next Sunday
Brooklyn at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago Bears.
Cleveland at Green Bay.
Chicago Cardinals at Pittsburgh.

Canadian Football Results

Balmy Beach 34, Hamilton Panthers 3.
McGill 7, Toronto 5.
Ottawa 11, Hamilton 0.
Toronto 14, Montreal 0.
Western Ontario 5, Queens 4.

And Talking of . . . Ice Sport

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vibrations on the Ice

LONDON—There is a decided air of uncertainty on British ice rinks these days. Not only because I have started skating again; but also because changes have been made in the conditions governing ice hockey here. And nobody yet knows quite what effect they will have on the development of that fast and thrilling sport. Apart from causing the season to start a week later than it should have done—on Oct. 9 instead of Oct. 2.

To the extent that there is no recognized professionalism in ice hockey here, the British game is entirely amateur. Though that always seems to me a quaint word to employ in connection with a pastime which has been in the habit of yielding to the best players an income of £10 a week or more, described officially as "expenses." Last season it was not unknown for a crack side to disburse under this heading £300 a week to a team of 10 players.

You see, the building of big rinks led to keen bidding for talent—nearly all of which is imported from Canada, where ice hockey is the national game—and up went the demands of the "amateurs" (I really can't help using quotation marks) until only the managements of rinks specially built to accommodate big crowds could stand the pace.

The smaller concerns, unable to house attendances that would give the return they needed for making anything of a show against the crack sides, had to throw in their hand. And more would have done so if weekly expenses had not been limited this season to £96 per week per team. Perhaps. I add that last word in recognition of the fact that it is very much easier to evolve a rule of this kind than to enforce its rigid application in all cases.

Shrinkage

Anyway, the rink managements that have teams in the National League have bound themselves to the agreement with a £500 forfeit, and the League competition is now merrily in progress. Which it could hardly have been if the rink directors and the British Ice Hockey Association had not put their heads together during the "close" season and found a way of making possible the continuance in the tournament of sides from such small-capacity rinks as Streatham and Brighton. Even as it is, the list of National League teams has shrunk from 11 to 7 through the disbanding of Richmond Hawks, Earls Court Royals, Manchester Rapids and Southampton Vikings. The sides left in the tournament were Wembley Lions, Wembley Monarchs, Earls Court Rangers, Harringay Racers, Harringay Greyhounds, Streatham and Brighton.

Already some of these teams have experienced a certain degree of bother over the £96 limitation. For the new rule does not suggest in any way how that sum is to be apportioned among the players on a team. The more money the "indispensables" obtain, the less there is available for the rest. And the natural tendency of an "indispensable" at ice hockey or anything else, is, of course, to stick out for a big fee.

The restriction of payment has not been an exactly agreeable move to several of the stars best remunerated in the past, as you can imagine, and their delay in declaring their intentions for the 1937-38 campaign brought over the "eve-of-season" uncertainty to which I have referred.

An outstanding change of personnel—part of the usual game of "General Post" that precedes a new season—is the departure of Gordon Dailley from the Wembley Lions to the Wembley Monarchs. This doughty warrior—England's vice-captain in the world's championship last year—is busy building up what promises to be a very strong side for his new club. The Lions have had quite an exodus of stars, for they have lost their popular skipper, Lou Bates, Alec Archer has gone to Earls Court and Des Smith has joined the New York Americans.

Canadians Coming

One of the Monarchs' most formidable rivals for the League championship is unquestionably the South-Coast club, Brighton, which has secured as coach Billy Boucher from Ottawa (Canada)—he was coach to the Cornwall Club there—and has added to its playing strength Oscar Aubuchon, a French-Canadian from Quebec.

Streatham has also engaged an Ottawa man as coach—Alex Smith, last season a member of the New York Americans—and it was announced that he would bring along with him four new Canadian players, (G. Pantolone and G. R. Day, of Ottawa, P. Gardiner and W. Woodward from Stratford, Ontario) considered strong enough to raise the club's standard to the point reached while winning the League and the Cup in the same season a few years ago.

The second half of the present season will be enlivened with a tour by the Sudbury Tigers, from Canada, and international matches with France and Germany are anticipated.

This season, teams here consist of 12 men instead of 10—an increase designed to add to the already great spectacular qualities of the sport, since more frequent changes permit players to go "flat out" all the time they are on the ice.

"Ice-Conscious"

Although nearly all the ice hockey stars here are Canadians, and few of the natives play the game that so many of them now watch with such enthusiasm, Britain is more "ice-conscious" today than ever before. That, no doubt, is because there is so much more ice about which to be conscious. Many new rinks have been built in the past few years and the scene at any one of them on a winter's evening shows what a democratic pastime ice skating is become.

Sartorially speaking, there are three main classes on the ice—Grade I, the Proficient People, who twirl around in the center in fur-trimmed ballet skirts and things of that nature; Grade 2, the Free From Hand-Rail Folk, who skate straight and stiffly and are daring only to the extent of a gaily colored sweater, and Grade 3, the Real Beginners, who deck themselves out in "any old thing," for obvious and adequate reasons.

Combined, these three sections comprise the most fervent ice hockey "fans," marveling at the speed and verve of the puck-chasers as those heroes scorch over the ice, full of fire and disregard, yet, at the same time,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"Cold and Calculating."

Rangers, Americans Tour

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 18 (AP)—New York's two National Hockey League teams, the Rangers and Americans, will open a six-game exhibition tour of western Canadian cities Saturday at Calgary, Manager Lester Patrick of the Rangers announced yesterday. The teams will play at Calgary Oct. 23 and 27, Edmonton Oct. 26 and 28, Saskatoon Oct. 30, and Winnipeg Oct. 31. The Americans open the league season at Chicago, Nov. 4 and the Rangers open at Detroit, Nov. 7.

Schrader Holds Racing Crown

ATLANTA, Oct. 18 (AP) — Gus Schrader, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, retained his world championship dirt track auto racing crown Saturday against an assault by Canada's champion, Emory Collins. Collins beat Schrader in a three-mile race to come within a half point of the Iowan's national standing, then outraced him seven of the ten miles of the feature classic, but fell behind during the last three miles.

Lott, Richards Win Open Tennis

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 18 (AP)—Vincent Richards and George Lott captured the first national open doubles tennis championship in history yesterday after a five-set match with Karel Kozeluh and Bruce Barnes.

Pulling out of hole after hole, the combination was carried into three overtime sets before winning out, 1—6, 6—8, 6—3, 7—5, 9—7.

In the crucial 16th game of the final set, Richards and Lott broke through Kozeluh's service after Barnes' generalship had brought his team from love-forty to deuce three times. They annexed the advantage and set point when Kozeluh, maneuvered out of position, was caught off balance across the baseline.

Because of the exhausting doubles match, the semifinals singles contest between Lott and Barnes, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until today.

Barnes defeated Richards in a resumption of play of Saturday's match, which was called because of darkness midway in the third set after each had won one set. The scores were 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Kozeluh won his way to the finals by defeating defending singles champion Joe Whalen, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0, and Lott entered the semi-finals by eliminating Ben Gorchakoff in the fifth set of a match also carried over until yesterday because of darkness which forced a halt in play Saturday. The scores were 3—6, 6—1, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Griffin Is President Of Central Ski Group

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18 (AP)—Jack Griffin, of Minneapolis, was elected president of the Central United States Ski Association at the closing session of the organization's meeting yesterday.

Delegates selected Soldier Field, Chicago, as the site of the annual central Association jumping championship. The meet will be held Sunday, Feb. 6.

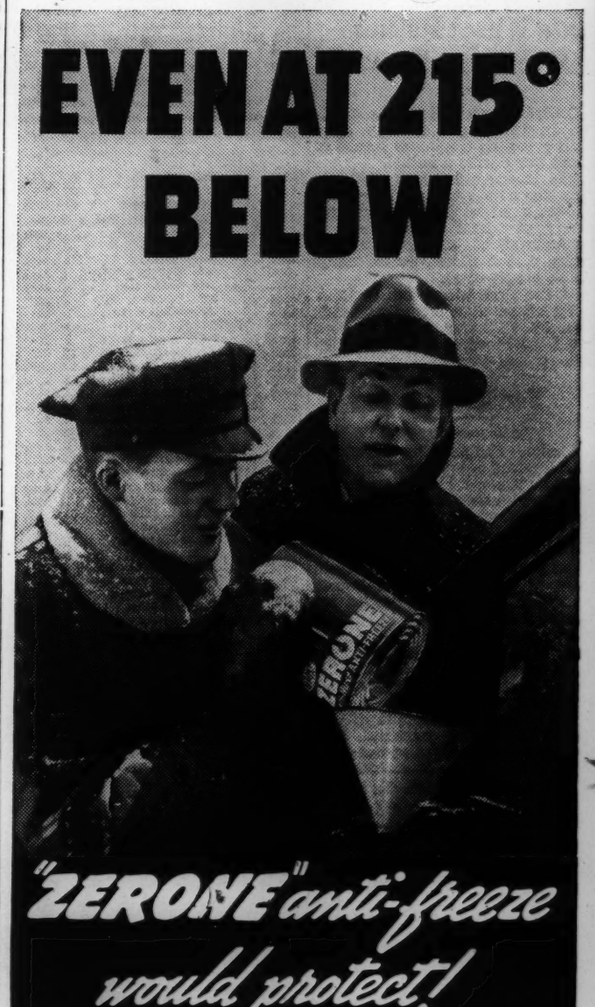
The association will sponsor its first slalom championship event at Rib Mountain under the auspices of the Wausau Ski Club. The date will be set later.

The National Ski Association convention will be held here Dec. 4-5.

Eagles Start Practice Soon

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 18 (CP)—Stan Hayes, trainer of New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League, arrived in Cornwall Saturday to prepare for the opening of the team's pre-season practice grind which starts Thursday. Coach Billy Coutu was expected to arrive today. About 20 players will be brought to Cornwall for the two weeks' training period.

MONITOR READERS: Du Pont presents below the first of a series of announcements about "Zerone" Anti-Freeze for your attention



TESTS PROVE "Zerone" can keep water from freezing solid even at 215° below zero. The basic material from which "Zerone" is made is so effective you need less "Zerone" to protect your radiator in the coldest weather. Just follow directions on chart or can.

"Zerone" also keeps a clean cooling system free of rust and corrosion . . . and actually helps to improve engine performance.

Made by Du Pont . . . Only $1 a gallon . . . Sold wherever you see the "Zerone" banner that says the dealer is "Glad to Serve You." Let him give you complete radiator protection today with "Zerone."

COSTS ONLY $1.00 A GAL. (SLIGHTLY HIGHER WEST OF ROCKIES) MADE BY DU PONT

ZERONE - The fastest-growing anti-freeze

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	3,227,520
Previous day	1,320,430
1937 vol. to date	319,930,128
1936 vol. to date	381,037,588

Numerous Leaders Decline Sharply In Active Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Heavy selling in steels, following announcement of a sharp decline in this week's mill operations, inspired another relapse in today's stock market in which leaders tumbled 1 to 10 points to new low ground for the past two years or longer.

Large offerings in all departments swamped the ticker tape in early afternoon, putting the recording machinery some 4 minutes behind floor dealings at one time. The pace slowed near the final hour but there was no appreciable come-back in the list.

Motors accompanied steels on the down turn, and rails, coppers and miscellaneous issues were among the hardest hit. Transfers were at the rate of 3,227,520 shares.

A half-hearted rally got under way at the opening, but it was short-lived.

Corporate Bonds Weaker

Corporate bonds weakened in late trading today following a new slump in the share list.

Many loans of speculative rating gave up 1 to around 4 points. Low yield issues also were lower generally, which carried early gains of 1-32d to 8-32ds of a point into the final hour.

Rail loans were uniformly lower, with largest losses in Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Other bonds showing wide declines included International Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Bush Terminal 5s, Studebaker 6s and American Typefounders convertibles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The curb market turned sharply lower today as trading went into the final hour with losses ranging from fractions to as much as 8 points. Following a sudden dive of "big board" issues coming on the heels of a sharp decline in steel operations, all groups tilted down.

With a slash in lead prices and reported offerings of zinc at lower quotations, metal and mining shares gave ground. Aluminum Co. fell around 8 points and Newmont Mining was off about 3.

Dropping a point or so were Pan American Airways and Gulf Oil while Niagara Hudson Power, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, St. Regis Paper, Sunray Oil, United Gas, American Gas & Electric and Creole Petroleum slumped fractions.

Trading was moderately active and a few selected issues countered the trend. Standard Power & Light, Cord Corp., McWilliams Dredging and Sherwin-Williams pushed up fractions and Lake Shore Mines advanced a little over a point at one time.

Late Wheat Rallies Overcome Setbacks

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—Late rallies in wheat prices today more than overcame temporary breaks of about three cents a bushel.

The transient setbacks of wheat were due largely to New York stock market tumbles. Assisting the recovery of wheat prices was announcement of a substantial decrease of the United States wheat visible supply total.

At the close wheat was ⅛ lower to 1⅝ higher than Saturday's finish, Dec. 99-99¼, May 99⅜-1.00, corn ¾-1⅜ advanced, Dec. 59⅞-60, May 61⅛-⅜, and oats ⅛-½ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed with a mixed tone as realizing sales caused reactions in the afternoon. There was a good demand early in the day, especially in the industrial group, with tobacco, rayon and steel shares active and strong.

Paris—International stocks were weak at the close of the Bourse while the remainder of the list remained firm.

Liverpool—After selling higher early in the day, wheat futures reacted and closed 3/4d to 1 3/8d net lower. Cotton futures closed unchanged to 3 points lower. Easiness in the Bombay market induced selling while hedging continued. Partial recoveries occurred at the close.

American Chicle Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — The American Chicle Co., chewing gum manufacturers, reports net profit of $1,022,665 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, equal to $2.33 a common share. This compares with a net of $999,512 and $2.27 per share earnings in the last previous quarter, and $831,281, and $1.89 a share, the same quarter last year.

Belgian Bond Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co., and Guaranty Trust Co., sinking fund administrators, have notified holders of Kingdom of Belgium external loan 30-year sinking fund 7 per cent bonds, due 1955, that $511,500, principal amount, have been drawn by lot for redemption at 107½, out of sinking fund December 1.

Wilson-Jones Company

CHICAGO (AP) — Wilson-Jones Company, manufacturers of loose-leaf books and other office and school equipment, reports net income for fiscal year ended August 31 was $580,935, equivalent to $2.12 each on 272,800 shares. This compares with $451,858 for the previous fiscal year, which was equal to $3.31 each on 136,400 outstanding shares.

Cuban Sugar Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from January 1 to October 9 amounted to 2,204,448 long tons, raw value, against 2,136,894 during the like 1936 period, Lamborn & Co. reported. Shipments to the United States were 1,670,489 tons against 1,436,004 in the corresponding months last year.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
85	58½	Acme Steel (4)	3	58½	50	50	−8½
22⅜	9⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	10⅞	9⅝	9½	− ⅜
28⅝	20⅛	Adams-Millis (2)	6	21	20	20	− ¼
36	19⅞	Addressograph (1.40)	6	23¾	20	20	−4
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	57½	Air Reduction (1a)	5	58⅜	55½	55½	−2¾
5¼	1⅛	Air-Way El Ap	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅜	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	37	9⅞	9½	9½	− ⅝
5⅞	1½	Alleghany	118	1⅝	1¼	1¼	− ¼
58½	13½	Allegh pf xw	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	−2¾
59¾	15	Allegh pf $30 ww	19	15¼	13½	13½	−2½
59	14	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	14	11½	11½	−2½
52⅛	14	Alleg pr pf	3	15	14	15	Oct 15
45⅞	19⅛	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	8	19	15½	15½	−3⅝
27⅞	8⅝	Allen Indust (1)	2	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
258½	169	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	21	173	163	163	−10¼
17⅛	13	Allied Kid (1a)	1	13	13	13	
33⅛	19	Allied Mills (2g)	13	15	13	13	−2
21⅞	8½	Allied Stores (.20a)	69	9¼	6⅛	6¼	−2⅜
85	55	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅜
83½	43½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	58	45½	38½	38½	−6¾
39¾	14	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ½
8⅞	2¼	Amal Leather	12	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	− ½
52¼	25¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	24	24	24	−1¼
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	13	70½	67½	67¼	−2¾
101½	64	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	63	61½	61½	−2½
41⅜	14¼	Am Bank Note (¾g)	14	15¼	13	13	−1¼
80¾	41½	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	40	36	36	−6
121	86½	Am Can (4a)	52	87½	84	84	−4
174	125½	Am Can pf (7)	2	154⅞	154½	154½	Oct 15
71	21½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	17	23	20	20	−2
104½	45¼	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	45¼	45	45	− ¼
33¾	17½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	22	18⅛	15	15	−2½
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug25
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	5	96	92½	92½	9−3½
23⅜	6	Am Colortype	12	7¼	6⅞	8⅛	− ⅞
30¾	14⅜	Am Comi Alcohol	19	14½	11	12	−2⅜
33⅜	15	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	21	15¼	14½	14½	− ½
13½	3⅛	Am Encaustic Tiling	37	3⅞	3	3	− ¼
17	6	Am European	2	6	6	6	Oct 13
13¾	3⅜	Am & Foreign Pow	79	3¾	2⅞	2⅞	− ½
58⅞	21½	Am & For P $6 pf	13	21½	18½	18½	−3½
68⅞	25	Am & For P $7 pf	20	27	22¼	22¼	−2¾
38½	8¼	Am & For P 2 pf	26	9	6½	7	−1¼
21	12	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	10	12½	10	10	−2½
11¼	3⅛	Am Hide & Leather	34	3½	3	3	− ⅛
55¾	24½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	25⅛	22¼	22¼	−3¼
32⅜	15	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	6	1⅜	1½	1⅜	− ⅛
27⅜	15	Am Ice pf (1½g)	5	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
17¾	7¾	Am International	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
58⅜	20½	Am Locomotive	20	21	15	15	−6½
125	65	Am Locomotive pf	2	63	63	63	−21½
29⅜	13	Am M&Fdy (1)	18	13½	11¾	11¾	−1½
13⅞	4½	Am M & Met (.60)	15	4⅞	4¼	4¼	− ¼
68¾	29½	Am Metal (4g)	27	35½	31	31	−4
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	107¼	107	107	Oct 15
16½	4¼	Am Power & Light	157	4⅞	3¾	3¾	− ¾
87⅛	41	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	14	40	37	37	−4
72½	33½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	18	33¾	30¼	30¼	−3¼
29½	11⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	147	13	10⅜	10⅜	−1¾
45¾	23⅝	Am Roll Mill (2)	76	24⅞	20¼	20¼	−4
101⅜	78	Am Roll Mill pf (4½).10		79	75¼	75¼	−4
36	21	Am Safety Raz (2)	14	22¼	20	20	−1
29	12	Am Seating (¼g)	34	13	11	11	−1
105¾	56½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	68	59¾	51	51	−7½
154	134½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	136½	136½	136½	− ½
67½	49	Am Snuff (3a)	3	50	49¼	49¼	− ¾
73¼	27¼	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	26	29	25	25	−3½
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	4	12⅛	11¾	11¾	− ¼
56⅞	30½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	30⅜	29½	29½	−1¼
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	− ¼
25⅞	16¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	7	17⅜	15¼	15¼	−1¾
187	149⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	49	153	148	149	−2¾
99	70	Am Tobacco (5)	8	72½	69½	69½	−2⅝
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	74¼	72	72	−2
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	10	138¼	138	138	− ¼
20⅛	5¾	Am Type Founders	42	6⅛	5¼	5¼	− ½
29½	11	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	67	11⅞	9½	99⅞	−1½
107	84	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	3	84	84	84	Oct 16
14⅜	4⅜	Am Woolen	15	5¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
79	38	Am Woolen pf (3k)	16	38	34½	35	−3
20	5⅛	Am Zinc L & S	119	6	4½	4⅝	− ⅞
79⅜	34⅞	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	30	30	30	−4⅞
69½	30⅜	Anaconda (1¾g)	363	32½	27⅜	27⅜	−4⅝
97	45	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	46	46	46	+1
24¾	14	Anchor Cap (.45g)	5	15	13½	13½	−1
37½	10⅛	Andes Copper	3	10⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−2
10¼	4	A P W Paper	6	4½	4	4	Oct 14
46	34½	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	3	34½	34	34	− ⅛
111	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	93	93	93	−8
13¾	6⅜	Armour Ill (.55g)	193	6⅞	6	6	− ⅛
99½	70	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4	70	69½	69½	− ½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	4	103	102	102	+2
70½	35	Armstrong CK (1½g)	19	36½	33½	33¾	−1½
16¼	6¼	Arnold Const (3g)	9	7	6¾	6½	− ¼
17⅜	3½	Artloom	17	4	3½	3½	− ½
24¾	8¾	Assd Dry Goods	44	9	7	7¼	−1¾
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	−5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	40	Associates Invest (3)	1	38	38	38	−2
94¾	42½	Atch T & S F (2g)	46	43⅝	39	39	−4⅛
104	83¼	Atchison pf (5)	1	84	83⅛	83⅛	−1⅛
55½	26	Atl Coast Line	23	25⅜	22	22	−4
29	6	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	6	6	
44	11	Atl G & W In pf	11	11⅛	10½	10⅛	− ⅞
37	20⅛	Atl Refining (1)	73	20⅜	19¼	19¼	−1
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	104	104	104	
18½	9⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	52	9½	8¾	8¾	− ⅜
52⅜	44½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	44½	43	43	−2½
94	50	Atlas Powder (2½g)	5	50	48	48	−2
18¼	5	Atlas Tack (½g)	9	6	5	5	−1
36¾	8	Auburn Auto	14	8½	8	8	− ½
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	2⅞	2½	2½	− ⅜
9¼	2¾	Aviation Corp	97	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛

B

23¾	8⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	69	8⅜	6⅜	6⅜	−2
40½	12⅛	Balt & Ohio	97	12½	9⅜	8⅞	−2¾
47¾	15	Balt & Ohio pf	21	16¼	12½	12½	−3½
45	34	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	34	32	32	−4⅛
43⅜	14⅞	Barber Co (1¾g)	31	15½	12⅛	12½	−2½
32	12	Barker Bros	6	13	10	10	−2
35¼	14	Barnsdall (1)	116	14¾	12	12¾	−1⅜
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅛g)	7	11⅜	10½	10½	− ½
28¾	16⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	16¼	16	16	− ¼
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	Oct 15
114¾	96	Beech-Nut Pf (4a)	3	97	94	94	−2½
15⅞	7⅞	Belding-Hem (1)	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
8⅜	6¼	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	12¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	26	13	10⅜	10½	−2
23¾	17⅜	Benef In Ln (2g)	17	17⅜	15¾	16½	− ⅞
62¾	42½	Best & Co (2½a)	4	42½	42½	42½	
105½	55½	Beth Steel (2½g)	101	57½	49½	49½	−8⅜
20	16	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	15⅜	15½	15½	− ½
129½	95	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	95	92	92	−3
69¾	33	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	35	33½	33½	−1½
38	17⅞	Black & Decker (1a)	2	17⅞	16	17	−1
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	16	13¼	11¾	12	−1
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	125	25½	18½	19¾	−5¼
48⅛	29½	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	9	29¾	28	28	−1½
25	17	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	17⅛	15	16	−1
28	20	Borden (1.60)	52	20⅛	19½	19½	− ⅜
50⅜	32⅝	Borg-Warner (2)	39	33	26½	26½	−6½
15¾	3¾	Boston & Maine	5	4	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅜
4½	1	Botany C M A	2	1	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
35⅜	21½	Bower R Bear (2g)	5	21¼	20¼	20¼	−1¼
23¼	9¾	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	36	10⅜	8	8	−1⅛
59⅞	25⅜	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	31	28	23	23	−4¾
53½	35½	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	35	35	35	−1
47	32	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	50½	50	50½	−1½
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	8	2⅝	1¾	1¾	− ¼
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	8¾	7¼	7¼	−1¼
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	23	11⅞	10	10	−1⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	37	37	37	−1
52¾	20½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	5	21½	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	−1¾
24½	8¾	Bruns-Balke (½g)	8	9	8	8	−1
25¼	9½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	12	9⅜	8	8	−1⅛
14⅜	4⅞	Budd Mfg	80	5⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−1¼
13	4	Budd Wheel (.20g)	46	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	−1¼
45¼	17	Bullard Co (1)	3	18¼	14	14	−4¼
65¼	33	Bulova Watch (4a)	13	34¼	30	31	−3
18⅜	8½	Burlington Mills (1)	4	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	21⅝	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	29	22	19	19	−2⅝
11¾	3	Bush Terminal	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
39	9	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10	10	10	
18¼	8⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	26	8⅞	7⅛	7⅛	−1½
36¼	21	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	20½	19½	19¾	−1¼
9¼	3	Butte Cop & Zinc	19	3½	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
33¾	9	Byers Co	13	10	7½	7½	−1⅝
34⅜	16½	Byron Jackson (1g)	7	16¾	14¼	14¼	−2¾

C

48¼	24½	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	25¼	23¼	23¼	−1¾
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 15
6½	1⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	36	1⅞	1½	1½	− ¼
20½	7⅜	Calumet & Ri (1.10g)	56	8	6⅜	6⅜	−1⅝
37⅜	18	Campbell Wy (1)	8	18¼	14	13	−4⅛
38¼	12	Can Dry Ginger Ale	50	13⅜	11	11	−2
17½	8	Canadian Pacific	125	8⅝	7¾	7¾	− ¼
4½	35	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	35	35	35	− ⅜
18½	8	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	3	8	8	Oct 16
35⅜	17⅜	Carpenter Stl (1.40g)	1	20	20	20	−1⅞
9½	3⅝	Carriers & Gen (.10g	16	4½	3¾	3¾	− ⅝
191¼	103¼	Case (JI) (6g)	19	107⅜	95	95	−10½
100	64½	Caterpil Trac (2¼g)	3	65¼	57	57	−7⅞
105¾	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¼	22⅜	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	46	24¼	20½	20⅞	−2⅜
115	103½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	Oct 14
48¾	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	22	22	22	+ ½
39¼	26	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
12⅝	3	Cent Fdy	38	3½	2⅝	2¾	− ¼
41¾	10	Cent RR NJ	5	11	10	10	−1
24¾	5	Cent Violeta Sug	8	5½	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
14½	5⅛	Century Rib M (.40g)	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
86⅜	47⅜	Cerro de Pas (4a)	21	51¾	45	45	−6¾
23⅜	5¾	Certain-teed	28	6	4½	4⅝	−1⅛
63¼	35	Champ Pap & F (2)	14	37	33	33	−3½
48	7½	Checker Cab	3	7¾	6	6	−1½
68⅞	37⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	40	40¼	35½	35½	−4⅞
100	90	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90	90	90	Oct 9
90½	44	Ches Corp (3)	7	49¾	46	47½	− ½
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
13½	2⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	18	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅝
6⅜	1⅝	Chi & N W	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
19½	4½	Chi & N W pf	5	5	4½	4½	− ¼
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	− ¼
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	18	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
32	15	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	15	13½	13½	−2⅛
2¾	1	Chi M St P & P	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	22	2	1⅝	1⅝	− ¼
33	11½	Chi Pneu T	8	12⅛	10¼	10¼	−2
45	31⅞	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	31	31	31	−3
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1⅜	1	1	
8¾	1¾	C R I & P 6% pf	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	2	C R I & P 7% pf	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
27⅞	9¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	9⅛	8	8	−1⅜
22½	13⅛	Chick Cot Oil	6	13¾	13½	13½	
15⅞	5	Childs Co	29	5	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅞
135¼	70¼	Chrysler (7g)	547	73	61¾	62¼	−11

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	13⅛	City Ice & F (2)	3	14	13	13	−1
10⅜	3½	City Stores	22	3¾	3¼	3¼	− ¼
48	30	Clark Equip (4.30g)	2	32	29	29	−3½
48⅛	28	Clev Graph B (1½gg)	9	30¼	27	27	−2
36⅜	33½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	8	34½	32¾	32¾	−1¼
29⅞	16	Cluett Peabody (1)	22	17	15	15	−1¼
170½	115	Coca-Cola (3)	12	116	102½	102½	−13½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58	58½	Oct 15
25¾	11	Colgate-Palm (½)	40	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅞
104½	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Oct 14
62¾	30½	Coll & Aik (4g)	5	30¼	22	22	−8½
51⅞	16	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	16½	14¼	14¼	−1⅞
32	19¼	Colum Br A (1.05g)	2	20	19	19	− ¼
31½	19½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
20⅞	8	Colum G&El (.45g)	224	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
108	76	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	78	78	78	− ¼
39½	14½	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	16	15½	15½	13½	−1½
46⅞	36	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	30⅞	27½	27½	−8½
125¾	86	Colum Carbon (4a)	7	86	82⅞	82⅞	−4⅛
69¼	44¼	Coml Credit (4a)	12	45¾	40	40	−5
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	91	90⅜	90⅜	Oct 11
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	28	50	42	42	−7½
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	− ¼
21¼	8½	Coml Solv (.60)	76	9	7½	8	− ⅝
4½	1½	Comwlth & Sou	188	1⅝	1⅛	1½	
75⅝	37½	Comwlth & So pf (3)	5	37	36½	36½	−1½
19⅛	5⅛	Conde Nast	4	5⅜	5	5	− ⅜
45½	25	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	23	25½	24	24	−2
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	2	11	10½	10½	− ½
33¾	12½	Consol Aircraft	17	12¾	10	10	−2¾
18⅞	6	Consol Cigar	7	6½	6	6	− ⅜
49⅞	25¾	Consol Edison (1½gg)	130	27½	23⅜	23⅝	−2⅞
108	94¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	12	95¼	94¾	94¾	− ⅛
5¾	1½	Consol Film	13	1⅜	1⅜	1½	− ⅛
18¾	6¼	Consol Film pf	13	7	6	6	− ⅝
13½	5	Consol Laundries	5	5¾	5	5	− ⅛
17⅞	9⅜	Consol Oil (.80a)	246	10	8½	8⅝	−1
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104	104	104	Oct 15
10⅝	3⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	10	4	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1⅝	3⅛	Consol Textile	30	½	⅜	⅜	
13½	4½	Consol Coal	12	5¼	3¾	3¾	−1¼
52¾	19	Consol Coal pf	2	17½	17½	17½	−2½
92½	84½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	Oct 11
37⅜	15¾	Container Corp (1.20)	12	16½	14	14	−1¾
37¾	10¼	Cont Baking A	22	12	10½	10⅝	−1⅜
5¼	1⅝	Cont Baking B	43	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
109¾	74	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	76½	75	75	+9
69⅛	47¼	Cont Can (3)	21	49	45	45	6−2¼
25⅞	10	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	8	10⅛	9	9	−1
42¾	26⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	17	28	25	25	−3
37⅛	1¼	Cont Motors	54	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
49	30¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	54	32	28	29	−2⅝
35⅝	14	Cont Steel (1)	21	15	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
71¼	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	3	58	54½	56	−3
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	Oct 13
10¼	3⅞	Coty	48	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	− ⅛
56½	27	Crane Co	15	32¾	30¼	30¼	−2½
115	99	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	99½	98	98	−1

Business and Industry •

New Steel Record Possible in Spite

Pecora Defends U. S. Regulation Of Stock Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Justice Ferdinand Pecora, former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, defended federal regulation of financial markets in a sharply-worded reply to Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank.

Mr. Aldrich in an address before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce last Thursday laid responsibility for the recent break in the stock market at the door of federal acts and agencies.

Mr. Pecora declared in a formal statement that "the sooner the leaders of the financial community realize the futility of trying to re-create the old happy hunting ground, the sooner they will attain the stable market they profess so much to want."

The New York State Supreme Court Justice recalled that four years ago he had served as counsel for the Senate Banking and Currency Committee during its investigation of financial markets. The inquiry resulted in enactment of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Many of the provisions of that Act were designed to guard against the speculative excesses and vicious practices which that investigation revealed to have been due, not only to the irresponsible lone-wolf speculator, and the greedy pool manipulator, but also to some of the then most prominent and respected bankers in the country," he said.

"One of these bankers was the immediate predecessor of Mr. Aldrich as the executive head of the Chase National Bank—Mr. Albert H. Wiggin.

"Mr. Aldrich in effect now urges a return of 'quantity' markets rather than 'quality' markets. He laments the thinness of the market."

Mr. Pecora said the difference between a "quantity" and a "quality" market was the difference "between a speculator's market and an investor's market.

"There never was anything clearer," he concluded, "than the intent of Congress and of public opinion that the Securities and Exchange Commission should do just what Mr. Aldrich objects to—make our stock exchange a 'quality' market."

Larger U. S. Crops Expanding Exports Of Farm Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—Larger crops this year are expanding exports of farm products, Government trade data indicated.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said exports during July and August were about 16 per cent larger than the same period last year. It listed substantial gains for wheat, cotton, lard, rice and barley.

At the same time, the Bureau said high meat prices had increased imports of beef and pork to largest quantities since 1929.

Imports of all competitive farm products during the July-August period gained 39 per cent over last year. The largest increases were in cattle, wool, sugar, vegetable oils, corn, hides and skins and sausage casings.

The Bureau said the corn import increase reflected last year's short crop.

The Bureau valued exports of farm products during the first two months of this fiscal year at $84,858,000 compared with $73,094,000 last year.

It said imports were valued at $141,185,000 compared with $101,743,000 for the two-month period last year.

Beef imports, including live cattle and canned beef, in the first eight months of 1937 totaled 252,845,000 pounds. In the same period last year they aggregated 247,649,000 pounds, the Bureau said.

Pork imports for the January-August period totaled 52,715,000 pounds, the Bureau said, compared with 24,975,000 pounds last season.

Champions SEC

© Underwood

Justice Ferdinand Pecora
Former Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission

25,000,000 Bushels Of Potatoes to Be Taken From Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm Administration officials announced plans to remove 25,000,000 bushels of this year's large potato crop from normal trade channels.

They said Federal funds will be used to encourage feeding of low-grade potatoes to livestock, manufacture of potatoes into flour and starch, and distribution of these products and potatoes to persons on relief.

The triple diversion program will supplement federal potato marketing programs which become effective Oct. 19 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Idaho.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration said President Roosevelt had made the potato marketing program effective in the three late potato producing areas where growers voted for it. Presidential action was necessary under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 because less than 50 per cent of potato handlers signed the marketing agreement and order approved by growers.

The marketing order will regulate interstate shipments of all potatoes, under grower and shipper control committees, in an effort to improve prices.

The AAA said interstate movement of cull potatoes, defined as potatoes less than 1½ inches in diameter and grading less than U. S. No. 2, would be prohibited.

F. R. Wilcox, AAA marketing official, said potato growers in the late commercial area now were receiving from 18 to 30 cents a bushel compared with an average price last year of $1.07 and the 10-year average of $1 for 1919-1928.

The estimated production of 324,434,000 bushels of potatoes in late-producing states this year, Mr. Wilcox said, was about 25,000,000 bushels larger than the average production in 1928-32. The crop last year was 277,710,000 bushels.

The potato marketing program will not apply to the Maine potato area, where less than two-thirds producers approved it.

Deliveries of Refined Sugar Show Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sugar quota officials said deliveries of refined sugar by refiners, beet sugar companies and importers were smaller in September than the same month last year.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported a preliminary survey indicated deliveries of 549,649 short tons, raw value, last month compared with 627,441 tons in September, 1936.

Deliveries by these sources for the first nine months of this year totaled 5,281,641 tons, compared with 4,961,519 tons in the January-September period last year.

Steel Operations Drop 3 Points To 63 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Continued shortening of steelworks production last week brought the national operating rate down 3 points to 63 per cent of capacity, says the magazine Steel. Chicago made the greatest recession, dropping 8 points to 57 per cent. Eastern Pennsylvania mills dropped 4.5 points to 51 per cent, Pittsburgh 2 points to 60, Youngstown 2 points to 58, Buffalo 2.5 to 67.5 and Birmingham 7 to 70. Cleveland rose 5 points to 68 and New England 5 to 70 per cent. Unchanged conditions prevailed at Wheeling at 74, Detroit 92, Cincinnati 70 and St. Louis 60 per cent.

With ingot production for nine months only 2 per cent below the same months of 1929 an average rate of about 69 per cent of capacity for the remaining three months will be required to equal the record of that year. As the final quarter of 1929 showed a steep decline from earlier months a new record this year is possible in spite of the present low production rate.

Auto Activity Rises

"Acceleration of activity in producing new models is bringing automotive figures back toward a normal level," continues the reports, "the total last week increasing almost 20,000 units from the preceding period. Last week's output was 89,680, compared with a revised figure of 71,958 for the week ending Oct. 9. General Motors increased from 31,875 to 43,600, Ford from 213 to 300, Chrysler from 22,450 to 27,250 and other builders from 17,420 to 18,530.

"Imports of steel and iron in August totaled 61,489 tons, compared with 47,012 tons in July. The gain was due to larger inflow of scrap and imports exclusive of scrap were 38,379 tons, compared with 41,188 tons in July.

"Germany has reduced its import duty on pig iron from 40 cents to 4 cents per 220 pounds, effective Oct. 18 and continuing to Oct. 31, 1938. This indicates a desire to obtain more iron from outside sources.

"British steelworks set a new all-time record in ingot production in September with 1,163,000 gross tons, some 54,500 tons greater than the previous high mark made in March of this year.

Scrap Prices Drop

"Declines of 50 cents in steelmaking grades at Chicago and Pittsburgh and of $1 in eastern Pennsylvania have brought the composite of steelmaking scrap down 67 cents, to $16. This is the lowest figure for the present year and equal to the composite of the third week in November. It represents a decline of $6.08 from the high mark of $22.08 in early April. Lower scrap prices brought the iron and steel composite down 13 cents to $39.60. Finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

"Announcement late last week by the leading steel and wire producers of extension of prices on most products through first quarter of 1938 is expected to have a favorable effect and to stabilize buying by clarifying the market for that period. Independent steelmakers are taking similar action. The announcement is qualified by the proviso that prices are subject to changes in freight rates.

"Although little pressure has been exerted to obtain lower prices some sentiment developed to the effect that present light buying might bring a reduction. With labor and other expenses high and probability of increased freight rates on raw materials little possibility existed for a lower range," concludes the report.

Underwood Elliott Fisher

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Company, manufacturers of typewriters and office equipment, with principal plants in Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., reports net earnings of $806,836 for the September quarter, equal to $1.10 a share on the common stock, as aganist $1,170,977, and $1.59, the previous quarter and $658,897, and 85 cents, the same quarter last year.

Exports of Cotton Increase Over 1936

By the Associated Press

Washington

Government agencies report that both domestic consumption and exports of cotton the first two months of the current season were larger than the August-September totals last year.

Commerce Department figures showed, however, that domestic consumption declined from August to September while foreign purchases increased.

The census bureau reported domestic mills used 1,206,217 bales of lint cotton during the two-month period this year compared with 1,204,781 bales last season. September consumption was smaller than August or September, 1936.

Exports of 837,859 bales during August and September this year were about 86,000 bales larger than the same period last season.

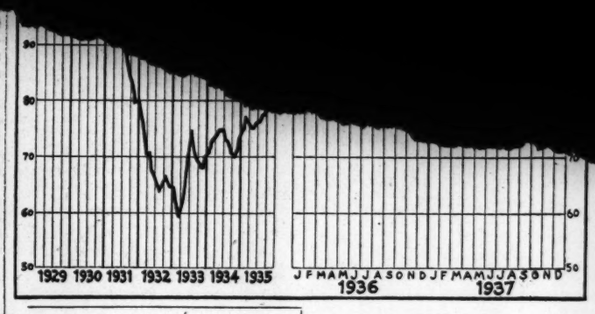
Refined C… Stocks In… During Sept…

NEW YORK (AP)—In f… considerable rise in forei… sumption, world refined st… copper metal showed anoth… crease of 13,427 tons during… tember to 344,738 tons, th… dustry's monthly statistics disc…

World apparent consumption wa… 183,900 tons, compared with 170,180 tons in August, reflecting a 15,000-ton rise in foreign use. Domestic September consumption was down more than 2000 tons at 66,230 tons.

World refined output for September amounted to 197,320 tons against 188,380 tons in August. Domestic production was 90,980 tons against 82,835 in the previous month, and foreign 106,340 tons against 105,550.

September 30 stocks in domestic refineries totaled 144,320 tons against 126,180 tons in August. In foreign refineries they were 200,410 tons against 205,130 tons.



The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market, now the cynosure of every financial eye, continued down even more sharply through its ninth week. The averages are now off some 30 per cent. Except for the break in 1929 this is the sharpest proportional decline in a similar period on record. Even if it goes no farther it will have exceeded in two brief months the sharpest decline in the stock market between 1921 and 1929. Comparisons are being made between this and the intermediate business recessions between those two dates but so far as the stock market was concerned the decline in 1923, lasting most of the year, was only from 104 to about 88 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages, and in 1924 there was no important decline. In 1926 the recession, lasting two months, was only 23 per cent, and there was no recession in 1927 at all in stock prices despite the slight business recession.

Some Stabilizing Signs

Chartwise or internally the market is said by some to give signs of stabilizing. The Dow-Jones index has dropped from 190 to 135, a possible stopping point which bears had talked of when the drop began. For another thing, the motors were sold sharply on Friday. The automobile industry is at present the brightest spot in the industrial picture and selling seems least justified there.

Moreover, it is pointed out that heavy selling in the motors marked the last stages of the April-June decline, though this is only the most empirical form of stock market reasoning. Also the market has gone some time without a rally. This has, in fact, been a decline almost unprecedentedly bereft of substantial rallies.

Except for last week—when the prices of stocks, and second-grade bonds plunged almost like satan in the first Canto of Paradise Lost, from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve—the market has acted like a rock going down a steep place, first slowly, then with larger and larger jumps. Therefore, it is argued, a rally is due.

It might be explained by the action of Carnegie-Illinois, leading Big Steel subsidiary, in announcing prices unchanged for the first quarter of 1938, or by the possibility that the Reserve Board, at its meeting this week, will lower margin requirements (though some people say that a lowering of margin requirements might have the now customary perverse reaction, producing a sell-off instead of a rise).

Not Much Confidence

But there is little confidence in the Street that a rally would last. Rafts of stock would be thrown at it. The bearish view of business prospects back of such intended sales is somewhat as follows.

The steel industry was at about 64 per cent last week. This is a season for declining operations anyway. After January they turn up seasonally. (Incidentally U. S. Steel market-wise "acts like support.") Third-quarter Steel earnings will be out after the market close on the 26th and, it is estimated, will be around $2.25, or at the rate of $9 per annum. But with the industry at 64 per cent and likely to go lower, Steel must be now around 55 per cent, which is close to the "pay-point" and means that fourth-quarter earnings may barely cover the preferred dividend. Third-quarter operations were lower than second-quarter but Steel had benefit of the higher prices, which though announced for the second quarter hardly became an earnings factor until the third.

Outlook for Rails

The outlook for the rails is even less favorable than that for the steels, as the sharply declining prices of second-grade rails indicated last week, and even of high-grade rails during the latter part of the week. Carloadings last week dropped slightly below the level of the same week last year, without any possible holiday explanation.

Moreover, this figure is due for a further non-seasonal decline because there has been a lot of ordering of bituminous coal to get under the tape before the Bituminous Coal Commission solves its family quarrels and raises coal prices. And "merchandise and l. c. l. carloadings"—even more significant—are also down to or below last year.

Gross revenues for the first 50 or so Class 1 roads reporting for September was almost exactly the same as for the previous September, though carloadings were above. So October gross revenue will be below October, 1936.

And the roads are still carrying a smaller percentage of increased gross into net operating income. Part of the higher operating costs have been added maintenance of way and of equipment, and from here on it will begin to appear how far this maintenance can be reduced. Part is due to higher wages, and higher fuel and material, slightly offset by operating economies. The roads are now laying men off and so reducing payrolls, though this is a slow process due to the compensation which must be paid to men who are fired.

Waiting for ICC Ruling

Every Saturday noon the roads hope patiently for a decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission on their ex parte 115 request for $60,000,000 increased revenues to take the place of the discontinued $120,000,000 per annum of "emergency surcharges" lost last January.

Some people say they will get $30,000,000, some $50,000,000. Until then the rail managements are holding their fire on their intended request for a horizontal rate increase, reputedly 5 per cent. It is said there won't be any increase on anthracite anyway because of some figures just turned up.

In any case the wage increases are here and the freight increases are in the future, and the total picture of carloadings, wages, and rates is still such that the number of roads in reorganization is likely to increase from here on instead of to decrease. Some say Lehigh will be next and the bonds act like it.

There is of course much conjecture about what Congress will do, particularly about such deflationary legislation as the wages-and-hours bill, if business keeps sliding. As they say down-town, some wages and-hours bills would not hurt business, and some would, but ones that wouldn't hurt profits wouldn't have any meaning in the lexicon of social reform.

Incidentally the burden of corporate taxes automatically increases next year in one respect because the Social Security tax rates rise. It is said that there has been some advance buying to anticipate a wages-and-hours bill, like the buying in textiles before NRA went into effect, and whenever the future of this legislation becomes temporarily clear, such buying will fall off.

Inventories Discussed

The argument still rages over inventories. Copper figures showed a further increase, the largest yet; blister production is about on a level with copper "consumption," so if the latter falls off from here, refined output three months from now (which will roughly reflect blister output now) will still be above "consumption." Heavy inventories in the leading rubber companies are discounted because the rubber companies' inventory troubles are traditional. But Montgomery Ward's July 31 statement showed inventories (cost or market) almost 50 per cent above the end of 1929, the largest rate of increase having occurred in the first half of this year.

Steel fabricators who bought ahead last spring are said to be vowing that Myron Taylor himself now could not persuade them to buy a pound of steel beyond hand-to-mouth requirements.

Speculators are wondering about Congress. Will it listen to the President or to business? How soon will unemployment and decreased tax revenues throw the budget out of balance again, on a cash basis? About a month ago General Johnson let fall a little paragraph in his daily column, not since alluded to therein, which has some people in the Street worried. He said there might be a graduated corporate income tax. That would be a natural, from a reformer's point of view, and also a sure shot to make a Cock Robin out of stock prices. There isn't much left to tax except voters, and elections come next fall. The fact that the owners of small business are likely to be wealthy men and the owners of big business to be poor men would be too complex for voters to see.

New Issues

The news in the new issues market was disheartening. Instead of new offerings, the Bethlehem syndicate dissolved. It had brought $48,000,000 of convertible bonds at 98 and offered them at 100½. Only $2,000,000-odd sold, so the syndicate reluctantly repriced them at 95½. Scarcely $2,000,000 more sold, as Bethlehem common declined and the conversion feature lost all value. So the syndicate disbanded and the open-market price of the bonds dropped to around 85. This means a loss of over $5,000,000. The Pure Oil syndicate also has trouble on its hands, and the house that underwrote the Follansbee issue. Withdrawal by Consolidated Edison of its $80,000,000 registration, and announcement that it will borrow only $30,000,000, further marks the end of the refunding business. However, the $30,000,000 is for "new money," for which only $20,000,000 was originally slated.

The American Banker publishes the following list of recent issues. their offering price and current bid.

Issue	Offering price	Presetn bid
Armour & Co. 4s 1957	98½	91½
Beth. Steel Corp. 3¾s 1966	98½	92½
Commer Credit 3½s 1951	101	96¾
B. F. Goodrich 4¼s 1956	101	96¾
Loew's Inc. 3½s 1946	99	98½
Tidewater Assoc Oil 3½s 1952	101	99¾
Amer Tel 3¼s 1966	102	99¾
Cinn. Gas & Elec 3¼s 1966	102	100¼
Cons G E Lt&P 3¼s 1971	104	101¼
Consumers Pr 3½s 1970	103½	102
Montana Power 3¾s 1966	101	91½
Northern States Pr 3½s 1967	101	96¼
Ohio Edison 3¾s 1972	103	95½
Pac. Gas & Elec 3½s 1966	103¾	98¼
Pac. Tel & Tel 3¼s 1966	105	100½
Ches & Ohio 3½s 1966	99½	94
Louisville&Nashville 3¾s 2003	98	87
Southern Pacific 3¾s 1946	98¾	92¼
N. Y., Chi & St. Louis 4s 1946	100	96½

The recent underwriters' losses, in Street opinion, put the finger on Commissioner Douglas for his unkind remarks last Spring about excessive underwriting fees. Some of the houses that undertook to distribute blocks of stock off the floor of the Exchange last Summer still have blocks to sell.

SEC Worried

Incidentally, Wall Street has it that the SEC is more worried than it pretends over the decline. It appears no more responsible for this break than was the Stock Exchange for the 1929 break, but its current fan mail is said to indicate that the baby is on its door-step just the same.

There was general approbiation in the Street for Mr. Aldrich's remarks at Rochester.

Everybody is down on the capital gains tax, the limits on insiders' trading, etc., Mr. Aldrich amplified Mr. Gay's remarks in the Stock Exchange annual report in June. However, Mr. Aldrich was one of the chief advocates of the increase in member bank reserve requirements, which some people now say put the brakes on business where they are now stuck. Parker Gilbert expressed the attitude of the Morgan partners in opposing the increase, echoing the long-standing Rockefeller (Chase Bank)-versus-Morgan gentleman's feud.

There is still talk of lowering of margin requirements. It is uncertain how much buying power this would release, many accounts being more than slightly under water. The old three-pronged system is hoped for because it would automatically decrease margin requirements with falling prices and vice versa, but it is also feared because of its complexity.

Commodities Steady

Commodities were fairly steady, with cotton up from what seems like a bottom but wheat looking downward and the metals weak. . . . Odd-lot people are still buying. . . . The argument continues over whether the continuing decline in net demand deposits-adjusted is more bearish than the continuing increase in commercial loans is bullish. . . . A nice legal point appears involved in the question of whether the Reserve Board can increase margins on short sales. Though Washington seems intent on regulating short sales, the short interest now, around 1,000,000, is only a fifth of what it was in 1931. . . . The next big bond offering, with Consolidated Edison out of the way, is Appalachian Power, $67,000,000, which could be offered this week but is slated for next. . . . Investment trusts are now showing reverse leverage. . . . The recent declines in brokers' loans have brought them back to approximately the level of a year ago. . . . Bank examiners are said to be easing up on their habit of telling banks to sell their lowest-grade bonds.

Shawmut and Other Banks Sponsor Radio Program

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston in co-operation with leading banks in other cities is sponsoring a new radio program featuring the Philadelphia Orchestra, with guest artists and speakers. The series of broadcasts will be presented in a nation-wide network over Station WBZ from 9 to 10 p. m. every Monday evening, beginning tonight, Oct. 18.

Among the speakers who will be heard frequently are Dr. Neil Carothers, economist and director of the College of Business Administration at Lehigh University, and W. M. Kiplinger, prominent observer of Washington trends.

Other large banks in the sponsoring group include the Chase National of New York; The Pennsylvania Company of Philadelphia; First National of Chicago; First National in St. Louis; the Anglo-California National of San Francisco; the Marine Midland group and the members of the Denver Clearing House Association.

General Public Service Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Public Service Corp., a management type investment trust, reported net assets as of Sept. 30 equal to $1.51 a common share compared with $3.55 a common share on Dec. 31 last and $2.79 a share as of Sept. 30, 1936.

Further recession in general business activity lowered The Christian Science Monitor weekly index to a new low level for this year and the lowest since the middle of last November. On Oct. 9, the index registered 94.9 (prel.) compared with 95.8 on Oct. 2 and 87.5 on Oct. 10, 1936.

Two of the components of the index contributed to the decline; the third—electric power output—remained unchanged on an adjusted basis.

Production of electricity increased moderately during the week ended Oct. 9 in line with seasonal expectations and long-term trend. At its current level, electricity output is at the peak levels of the last summer.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off rather sharply in the week from the year's high reached in the preceding week. This was the first check, with the exception of the Labor Day holiday week, to the steady advance which loadings in this classification have been making since the first week of August. Allowance for a moderate seasonal increase lowered the adjusted index over a point.

A substantial gain in total bank debits for selected centers outside New York City fell short of expectations for a seasonal and first-of-the-month advance and the adjusted index for this series declined. The decrease carried the index to the lowest level since the first part of January.

Steel ingot production suffered further loss dropping to an estimated rate of 63½ per cent last week compared with 66 per cent in the preceding week, Iron Age reported. However, adjustment of production to the small volume of buying has been practically completed, the magazine states. Although the general trend has been downward, some increases were reported and in one instance furnaces which have been idle for weeks were resumed.

Automobile production last week increased to nearly 90,000 units, compared with a total of around 72,000 the previous week. Resumption of assemblies by one of the leading producers is expected to boost output to 100,000 units shortly.

Curtailment in the woolen and worsted textile industry continued, reports indicated. However, there has been some improvement in demand for cotton textiles. Business in the shoe industry has been only fair. Further declines were reported in the building construction field. September figures for the latter showed levels below a year ago and well below August of this year.

One bright spot in the picture was a brisk upturn in retail sales last week. Cooler weather spurred activity and gains were fairly general.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct.9,* 1937	Oct.2, 1037	Oct.10, 1936
Combined index	94.9	95.8	87.5
Bk debits outside NYC	95.0	95.7	79.4
Elec pow prod	99.6	99.6	89.6
Misc carloadings	95.2	96.4	93.4

*Preliminary.

Old Boston Stock Firms Consolidate

Effective Dec. 1 next, the brokerage firms of Schirmer, Atherton & Company and J. W. Bowen & Company will merge. Business of the combined firms, with memberships on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and associate membership in the New York Curb Exchange, will be conducted under the name of Schirmer, Atherton & Company, 79 Milk Street, Boston, the present location of Schirmer, Atherton & Company's offices.

Unlike some recent servicing arrangements made by Boston houses with New York correspondents, this change completely preserves the local identity of the enlarged firm.

In connection with the proposed merger, Harry M. Stonemetz and James P. McDonough, at present general partners of J. W. Bowen & Company, will become general partners of Schirmer, Atherton & Company. James W. Bowen will retire as an active figure in the brokerage business but will become a special partner of Schirmer, Atherton & Company. The partners of the consolidated firm will thus consist of the foregoing and Louis M. Atherton, Russell A. Ballou, John A. Caldwell, Mark R. Hodges, R. Colgate, V. Mann, Charles P. Atherton and Frank A. Schirmer (special). Mr. Mann is the New York Stock Exchange member of the firm, and Messrs. Stonemetz, Hodges and Charles P. Atherton, the Boston members.

This contemplated union brings together two Boston houses which date back more than 50 years each.

Financing at Low Ebb

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week ended Oct. 14 was the lowest for the year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company shows. The amount was only $6,363,500.

during the … that: 'Gasoline save…

"Familiar to all of yo… toast given at a London dinn… days after the armistice—'the allie… floated to victory on a wave of oil.' Eighty per cent of this oil was supplied by the United States.

"Despite a desire for peace which amounts almost to an obsession, we should not close our eyes to the fact that a sound policy of preparedness is only common sense. And no plan of preparedness would be worthy of the name that did not assure us of an adequate oil supply for purposes of national defense.

"At the same time, I am convinced that our people have a sufficiently deep regard for humanity, regardless of race, color or creed, that they will not approve entering the market place of the world to sell our oil supplies for uses that will multiply the miseries and destruction that we know as war."

Mr. Ickes said the Interior Department is endeavoring to establish a permanent oil policy for the United States based upon the objective that this country should not exhaust its oil reserves before there is a corresponding shortage in other countries.

"Standing firmly upon its own feet and with its principles clearly established and announced," he concluded, "a program of oil conservation, which is that and nothing else, is certain to win the support of a fair minded public and its representatives in the halls of legislation. I urge that you proceed promptly to this task, as we cannot wait the day of scarcity before correcting methods that cry out for correction."

Abitibi Power Co. Plan Is Approved

TORONTO (CP) — The Ripley plan of reorganization of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, was approved at a meeting of bondholders here.

The vote was: for the plan, 238,695 votes, representing $23,869,500, par value, worth of bonds; against, 76,845, representing $7,684,500, par value, worth of bonds.

The meeting was called under an Ontario court order to vote on the plan of sale of assets and reorganization presented by a committee headed by Joseph P. Ripley of New York. The committee proposed that $14,000,000 worth of prior lien bonds be issued for working capital purposes.

In addition, the plan provided tor the issue of $24,133.500 worth of general mortgage, convertible 5 per cent bonds and convertible income debentures to the amount of $33,786,900.

Japan's New Bonds Find Good Market

TOKYO (AP)—The Bank of Japan said that on the first day of issue the nation bought 12,000,000 yen (approximately $3,500,000) of the Government's new bonds issued to finance military operations in China.

One half of these were taken by Government circles and the other half by banks and insurance companies, the bank said. The total bond issue was for 200,000,000 yen (approximately $56,000,000).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-43, Mass.

HELP WANTED

SPLENDID opportunity in studio of antiques and interior decoration for young decorator of ability, good background and training. Practical experience necessary. STUDIO OF LORETTA K. REEVES, The Chimney Corner, Highland Park Shopping Village, Dallas, Texas.

REAL ESTATE

REAL property for sale—Hotels, Apartment Houses—A. A. C. Appraisals furnished. Also handle high class farms and residential property. E. G. KINGWELL, Salem, Oregon.

SALESMEN WANTED

Big cash commission daily, extra cash bonuses regularly; represent largest manufacturer shirts, ties, hose underwear, direct to wearer; guaranteed one year, complete sales outfit FREE; experience unnecessary, write today. Dept. CS-10, ROSECLIFF - QUAKER, 1239 Broadway, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Extra money showing patented elastic knit Vesquette; gives warmth, comfort. Everybody prospect. Ideal Christmas gift. Liberal commissions. Special trial offer. LAWRENCE KNITWEAR MILLS, 12B East 12th St., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CORAL GABLES FLA.—Two 2-bedroom apts., 3 exposures, dining, living room, elec kitchen; near Christian Science church, bus terminal, stores; $500 and $600 to May 1. G. L. HERSEY, 638 Minorca Ave.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Lovely apartments, house for 8, or furnished rooms with or without bath. Address Owner, 321 S. E. 8th Av.

SEE PAGE 15

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
OF BOSTON
IN CONJUNCTION WITH LEADING BANKS IN OTHER CITIES
ANNOUNCES THE *Premiere* OF A NEW SERIES
OF NATIONWIDE RADIO PROGRAMS PRESENTING
THE
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
Eugene Ormandy, conducting
and
Guest Artists
Dr. Neil Carothers
Briefly pointing to subjects of interest to all
TONIGHT AND ON SUCCESSIVE
MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK
WBZ
NBC BLUE NETWORK

...nd Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

...major groups. In... dropped almost one-third, ...utilities had 22 per cent of their value snipped away by the setback.

The decline from the year's high, touched in mid-March, has carried rail quotations down 53 per cent, utilities 37 per cent and industrials 31 per cent.

The record chalked up by wide losers among individual stocks during the current bear market, compared as follows:

	Year's High	Oct. 14	Percentage Decline
Rails—			
New Haven	25¾	17⅛	76⅔
Baltimore & Ohio	40½	12⅜	69
Southern Ry	43⅜	13⅜	69
Southern Pacific	65⅜	22⅜	65
Steels—			
U. S. Steel	126½	66	48
Youngst'n S&T	101⅞	56¾	46
Bethlehem Steel	106¼	56¾	46
Metals—			
Anaconda	69½	31	55
Am. Smelting	105¾	57½	46
Miscellaneous—			
Amer. Loco.	58⅞	21¾	63
Baldw Truck	37⅜	11¼	70
U. S. Leather	15⅛	5¼	65
Chrysler	135¼	75¾	44

Financial Briefs

A study of the Boston's financial situation is presented in a pamphlet just released by Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.

The first continuous sheet-rolling mill constructed abroad has just been placed in operation in Germany, according to an announcement by officials of the American Rolling Mill Company. A second mill will be completed in England in a few months. Both mills are licensed to use patents of the company, which developed the continuous rolling method now in general use in the United States.

Foreigners possessed a total of $7,600,000,000 investments in the United States at the end of 1936, the Commerce Department reported. American investments abroad were estimated at approximately $13,000,000,000. Of the foreign capital in this country, $6,108,000,000 was in long-term investments and $1,530,000,000 in dollar balances and other short-term investments.

Stocks of five leading New York City banks are analyzed in a new bulletin issued by A. W. Benkert & Co., Inc., reviewing the Sept. 30 statements of the Chase and National City, Bank of Manhattan, Irving Trust and Manufacturers Trust.

During the current year chemical manufacturers alone are spending $20,000,000 and chemical process industries several times that total for research, the Associated Press reports.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Dayton Rubber Mfg Co A	$1	Q	Oct. 28	Oct. 21
Lit Bros pf	$2	Q	Oct. 28	Oct. 26
Minneapolis Moline pf	$6.50	Q	Oct. 26	Oct. 23
Pacific Pow & Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Extra				
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines	10c		Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Hollinger Gold M	5c		Nov. 4	Oct. 21
Union Oil of Cal	25c		Nov. 10	Oct. 25
Wchester Fire Ins	10c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Special				
Burroughs Ad Mch	50c		Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Regular				
Amer Fidelity Co	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 13
Atlan Macaroni, Inc	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Bullfrog Ankerite Gold Mines	12½c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Burroughs Ad Mch	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Calgary&Edmt Cp Ltd	5c		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Camden Fire Ins	50c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Can Bank of Com	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Century Rib Mills	10c		Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Cent Cold Storage	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Chain Store Inv Cp	5c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Chain St Inv Sp	$6.50			
Dennison Mfg Co 8% pf	$1.62½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Driver Harris Co	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Fuller Br Co A	12½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Germantown Tr (Phila Pa)	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Hollinger Consol Gold Mines	5c		Nov. 4	Oct. 21
Houston Light & Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Idaho Power Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 1 5
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Indus Trust Co (Prov R I)	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Ironrite Ironer Co 8% pf	20c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Klein (D Emil) Co	25c	Q	Dec. 25	Dec. 14
Do pf	62½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 29
Lawbeck Cp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Loew's $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Lynchburg & Abingdon Telegraph Co	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Lyon Metal Prods Inc 6% cum ptcpf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Nation-Wide Securities Co (Colo), B			Nov. 1	Oct. 15
New England Fund ben int	16c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
New Process Co	50c		Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Niag Hudson Pow 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Pearson Co Inc 5% pf A	31¼c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Roy Bk of Canada	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Roy Tr Co (Montreal) Que	90c	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Secur Corp $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Simsbury Bk & Tr Co (Conn)	40c	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 13
Silex Co	25c		Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Stamford Trust Co (Conn)	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Stein (A) & Co	40c		Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Sterling, Inc	5c		Nov. 1	Ovt. 25
s do pf	37½c		Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Stover Mfg & Eng 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 12
St. Louis Screw & Bolt pf	$1.75		Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Stuffer Cp "A"	56¼c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Do "B"	25c		Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Tex P & L 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Trane Co	25c		Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
Un Oil of Cal	30c	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 25
Westchest Fire Ins	30c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 30

*Payable in $100 par 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	12.86	12.86	12.80	12.80	—.60
March	13.30	13.30	13.41	12.65	—.71

...Stocks Did

...Associated Press

	Mon.	Sat.
...s	58	225
...nged	867	442
	90	207
issues	1015	874

...Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press

...h ago	45.1	Prev. day	48.9
...High	57.1	Year ago	71.5
	75.3	1937 low	45.1

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.80	13.62
Affiliated F Inc	4.97	5.48
Amerex Hold	17.50	19.25
Am Business Shrs	.77	.85
Am Gen Equin Inc	.70	.79
Am Ins Stocks	4.625	5.00
British Type Inv	.35	.50
Broad St Inv	24.50	26.20
Bullock Fund	13.50	15.25
Can Inv Fund	3.50	3.90
Century Shrs Tr	20.27	21.79
Chain St Inv Corp	.75	1.15
Chain St Investor	18.27	19.84
Dividend Shrs	1.23	1.38
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.35	19.91
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.52	12.80
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.00	32.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.71	21.22
Fund Investors Inc	16.84	17.87
Gen Capital	30.94	33.27
Gen Investors Tr	4.99	5.43
Incorp Investors	17.51	18.83
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	36.25	36.25
Maryland Fund	6.59	7.22
Mass Invest Tr	20.51	21.76
Mutual Invest	11.23	12.27
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.47
New England Fund	13.27	14.27
Northern Secur	60.00	70.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.58
Quarterly Income Sh	11.36	12.44
Railway & Light Sec	14.00	16.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	97.00	101.00
Republic Invest Fund	.51	.58
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	5.50	8.00
Spencer Trask Fund	15.35	16.16
Stand Utils Inc	.45	.50
State Street Invest	82.00	85.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.67	.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.00	1.09
US El Lt & P Voting	.78	.86
Wellington Fund	13.83	15.22
World Investment Tr	6.06	6.59

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.74	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.76	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.75	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.66	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.46	..
Diversified Tr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A ser '42	4.90	5.50
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	3.50
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	54.875	..
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.17	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.69	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.63	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.43	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.00	10.50
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.14	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.86	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.875	13.375
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	2.00

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	5.625	6.625
First Boston Corp	12.25	13.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	2.00	3.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
	Bonds		K-2	18.51	11.50
B-1	30.13	32.84	Common Stocks		
B-2	24.19	26.39	S-1	29.08	31.75
B-3	15.34	16.79	S-2	16.68	18.23
B-4	7.78	8.58	S-3	12.61	13.82
Preferred Stocks			S-4	5.82	6.45
K-1	16.72	18.24			

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.95⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.96	4.95⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0337	.0336	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2301	.2302	
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	4015	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5538	‡
Sweden—krona	.2557	.2557	.4537
Norway—krone	2492	.2492	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2214	.2214	.4537
Spain—pesta	÷	÷	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—erown	.0350	.0350	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	1977	.1977	.2961
Poland—zloty	1892	.1892	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso¶	.3000	.3000	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0580	.0575	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2475	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	2892	.2892	.8440
India—rupee	.3746 *	.3749	.6180
Java—florin	.5545	.5555	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3110	*
Shanghai—dol	2956‡	.2955‡	*
Sth Stlmnts—dol	.5825	.5830	.9613
Phil Islnds —peso	.5012	.5025	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0004	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghia. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determine. ¶Paper peso. ≠Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON Oct. 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 15: Receipts, $13,130,229 expenditures, $12,170,365; balance, $2,808,045,368; customs receipts for the month, $17,463,493. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,828,355,032; expenditures, $2,239,663,789, including $612,132,395 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $411,308,757; gross debt, $36,939,513,137, a decrease of $1,464,547 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,780,010,882, including $1,253,512,068 of inactive gold.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
NY Mar No 3	2.31	2.33	2.31	2.32	+.01
Wld Mar No 4	1.14½	1.14½	1.14	1.14	+.00½
Wld May No 4	1.17½	1.18	1.17	1.17	

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady unchanged, 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	95.2	95.2	94.0b
May	94.2	94.0	94.0b
July	94.2	94.0	94.0b

b—Bid.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Italy 7s 1951	77	77	77
17 Japan 6½s '54	71⅞	71	71
32 Japan 5½s '65	56¾	56	56⅛
5 Kreuger&T 5s '59ct	31	31	31
1 Met Water 5½s '50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	2½	2½	2½
2 N S Wales 5s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 N S Wales 5s '58	101⅜	101¾	101¾
3 Nord Ry 6½s '50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Norway 4½s '56	107¼	107¼	107⅛
5 Norway 6s '42	106	106	106
1 Norway 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Norway 4¼s '65	102¾	102¾	102¼
9 Norway 4s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	56	55⅞	55⅞
4 Orient Dev 5½s '58	52	51½	51½
2 Par-Ori RR 5½s '68	89	89	89
48 Peru 7s '59	11⅞	11½	11⅞
16 Peru 1st 6s '60	11¼	11	11
9 Peru 3d 6s 1961	11	11	11
1 Queensld 7s '41	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Queensld 6s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Rhinelbe 7s '46	22½	22½	22½
1 Rhein-Ruhr W 6s '53	20	20	20
8 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	17	16¼	16¼
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	17½	17½	17½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	17½	17½	17½
5 Roumania Inst 7s59	40	40	40
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	21	21	21
7 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	27½	27	27
10 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	26	26	26
1 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	53½	53½	53½
8 Tokyo City 5½s '61	54	54	54
9 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56¾	56½	56½
5 Tyrol HyElP 7½s '55	95	95	95
2 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	72	72	72
5 Uruguay 8s '46	58¼	58¼	58¼
36 Uruguay 6s '60	55	54	54
1 Uruguay 6s '64	54	54	54
5 Warsaw City 7s '58	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
3 Westph Un El P 6s '53	20	20	20
4 Yokohama 6s '61	58½	57½	57½

Total today, Oct. 18, $1,114,000. Previous day, 5,377,500. Week ago, 5,782,850. Year ago, 13,479,000. Two years ago, 9,709,000. Jan. 1 to date, 2,290,639,025. Year ago, 2,987,736,000. Two years ago, 2,637,307,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Acme Wire vtc (2g)	33¾	28	28
1500	Aero Sup Mfg B	2⅝	2	2
20	Agfa Ansco	23	21½	21½
1200	Air Devices	1	¾	¾
100	Air Inv cv pf	15	15	15
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	60½	60½	60½
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	56	56	56
100	Allied Prod	11½	11½	11½
50	Allied Pro_l A (1¾)	16	16	16
50	Alum Co Am	100	85	85
100	Alum Goods (¾g)	14½	14½	14½
350	Alum Ltd	76	70¼	70¼
200	Am Airlines	11	10½	10½
100	Am Beverage	1	1	1
1000	AmBoxBoard(1.20g)	10⅞	10	10
200	Am Centrifugal	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
300	Am CP&LAww(2¾h)	27	25	25
100	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	27	27	27
1700	Am CitP&LB (.30g)	2½	2⅛	2⅛
4600	Am Cyan B (.60a)	25⅛	19¼	19¼
2100	Am & Fgn P war	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800	Am Fork&Hoe (1a)	14	12⅜	12⅜
2500	Am Gas&El (1.40)	24¾	22¼	22¼
100	Am Gen	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25¾	25	25
100	Am Hard Rub	10½	10	10
500	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	18⅛	18	18
1800	Am Lt & T (1.20a)	13	11	11
100	AmLt&T pf(1½)	24	24	24
50	Am Mfg (3g)	26	25	25
3000	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Am Meter (2¼g)	26⅛	23¼	23¼
300	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3200	Am Sup Power	1⅛	1	1
700	Am Sup F pf	14⅞	12⅛	12⅛
1500	Anch Post F	1⅞	1½	1½
200	Ang Wupp (.30g)	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Apex Elec (.30g)	12	11	12
30	Appal El P pf (7)	103½	103½	103½
300	Arctur Rad Tube	⅝	⅝	⅝
4400	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3½	3½
1200	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3	3
1200	Ark Nat Gas pf	6½	5½	5⅝
1100	Art Met Wks (.80)	7¾	5	5
2900	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4	4
1700	Asso G & Ei	¾	⅝	⅝
3900	Asso G & El A	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
700	Asso G&El pf	7⅞	7	7
16000	Asso G&E war	1-32	1.32	1.32
100	Atl Cst Fish (35g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20	AtlCst Lne Co(2¼e)	28	26	26
800	Atlas Corp war	1¼	1¼	1⅛
800	Atlas Ply (1¾g)	15¾	12¼	12¼
2900	Austin Silver M	¾	½	½
600	Automat Prod	2⅛	2½	2½
200	Auto V Mach (½g)	7⅞	7½	7½
100	Avery & Sons(.60g)	7⅞	7¾	7¾
60	Axton Fis A	17	16½	16½
175	Babcock & Wil (4)	76½	70½	70½
1700	Baldwin Loco war	4⅛	3¾	3¾
300	Baldwin Rub(½a)	7⅝	7¼	7½
300	Bardstn Dis (.07½)	1⅝	1½	1½
500	Barium Stn Sti	2¼	2	2
100	Bath IronWks (60cf)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Beaunit Mills (1.30g)	9½	9½	9½
300	Beech Aire	1¾	1½	1½
500	Bell Aire	11	11	11
10	Bell Tel Can (8)	161½	161½	161½
90	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	117	116	116
1200	Bellanca Aire	3⅛	3	3
3000	Berk & Gay Furn	1	1	1
1900	Berk & Gay F war	½	½	½
300	Bickfords (1.20)	10½	10	10
200	BirdsboroSFdy (½g)	8½	8½	8½
25	Blauners (1)	12½	12½	12½
1200	Bliss E W	7¼	5¼	5¼
250	Bliss & Laugh (2a)	24¾	21	21
1200	Blue Ridge (.15g)	1¾	1⅜	1⅜
400	Blumenthal (8)	73¼	73	73
50	Borne Scrym (1½g)	9	9	9
1600	Bourjois	3½	3¼	3½
200	Bowm Bilt H 2pf	2	2	2
800	Braz T&L (.90g)	16¼	15½	16¼
500	Breeze Corp	5½	5	5
800	Brewster Aero	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
1200	Bridgept Mch (¾g)	11⅞	9¾	9¾
300	Brill A	3½	3	3
100	Brill B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Brill pf	23½	18	18
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	8	8	8
1800	Brown Co pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Brown F&W (1.05g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Brown Rubber (.60a)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Brown F Dist	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	22	21¾	21¾
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	95	95	95
700	Bunk Hill&S (1½g)	16¾	15½	15⅝
100	Burma Ltd (.40fg)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Burry Biscuit (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Cab & Wire A	11	11	11
1900	Cab & Wire B	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Cab & Wire pf (.288g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2700	Cab El Prod vtc	¼	¼	¼
1000	Can Ind Alc A	4¾	4½	4⅝
5800	Can Marc Wire	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cap City Prod (.60)	10¼	10	10
3000	Carib Syn (½h	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Carman B	3½	3¼	3½
100	Carnation (1)	20	20	20
2400	Carnegie Met	1½	1	1⅛
2700	Carrier corp	33¾	29	29
100	Carter (JW) (.60g)	6⅛	6	6
600	Casco Prod (2¾g)	15	12½	12½
1900	Catalin Am	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	Celanese 1f (7a)	95	93½	93½
50	Celluloid pf	29	26¾	26¾
100	Cen&Sw Ut	1⅝	1½	1½
300	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300	Cen Ohio St (1.20g)	8¾	8	8
3800	Cen St El	⅞	⅞	¾
50	Cen St El 6%	6	6	6
75	Cen St E cv pf n	5	5	5
500	Centrif Pi (.40)	3¼	3	3⅛
200	Chais (1½)	9	9	9
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	45	45	45
400	Chi Ric&Mach (3¼g)	11¾	9⅝	9⅝
2200	Chief Cons	½	½	½
50	Childs pf	44¾	40	40
38800	Cities Service	1⅞	1½	1⅝
700	Cit Sev pf	20	18	18
700	Cit Serv B pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Cit Svc P $7 pf	28	28	28
25	Cit Svc P $6 pf	28	28	28
1900	City Auto Stpg (.45g)	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
100	Clark Control (1½g)	20	20	20
3300	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1	1
1300	Cleve-Cl Dr (2g)	34½	34	34
800	Cleve Tract	5⅝	5	5
700	Club Al Uten	1½	1½	1½
4400	Colon Develop	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1600	Colo Fuel & I war	6¼	4½	4½
400	Colts Pt F (1⅛g)	50	48½	48½
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	58	58	58
4300	Colum Oil A (.40)	4⅛	3¾	3¾
2500	Comwlth Edis (1¼)	25	24	24
500	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Comwlths Distrib	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	20¾	20	20
50	Comm Pub Svc (1a)	18	18	18
100	Comm Wat Svc	1	1	1
200	Compo El & Mf vtc (1)	12½	12½	12½
200	Conn Biscuit	3	3	3
7800	Cons Cop Min	5	4	4
200	Cons G&E Bal (2.60)	68	68	68
800	Cons Gas Ut	1	1	1
200	Cons Mng & S(1½g)	54½	54½	54½
300	Cons Ret Strs	4¾	4½	4¾
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	2	1⅞	1⅞
1700	Cons Stl Corp	⅜	3⅛	3⅛
25	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	72	72	72
100	Cont Oil Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Cont Roll & Stl	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Cont Shipbldg (.60a)	10	9¾	9¾
1000	Cooper-Bess	8¾	8	8
300	Copper Range	5¾	5½	5½
1600	Corp Corp	3	2	2
1400	Corroon & Rey	2⅜	2½	2½
2000	Cosden Oil (.20)	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	Cosden Petro pf (2½)	14⅝	14½	14½
400	Courtaulds (.37½g)	12⅝	12¼	12¼
100	Cramp & Sons	⅝	⅝	⅝
7000	Creole Pet (½g)	24	22	22
2500	Crocker Wh	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
6200	Croft Brewing	2	2	2
600	Crown C Pet (.10g)	5	4¾	4¾
400	Crown C Intl A (1)	10	9½	9½
900	Crown Drug	2	1¾	1¾
50	Crystal Oil R pf	8	8	8
400	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Darby Pet (½)	8¾	8	8
100	Davenp Hos	10	10	10
1700	Dayton Rub	10½	9	9
50	Dayton Rub A (5k)	19½	19½	19½
100	Deay St Sec (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
30	Dennison Mfg 1 pf	68	63	63
600	Derby Oil	3¼	2¾	2¾
600	Detroit Gasket (1)	9¼	9	9
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	15½	15½	15½
1500	Det Gray Pf (.04)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
300	Det Mich Stove	2½	2½	2½
100	Det Paper Prod (¼)	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Det Stl Prod (1½g)	26	23½	23½
100	Divco Twin Trk(.40)	3½	3½	3½
700	Domin St & Coal	13⅞	11¼	11¼
100	Driver-Harris (1½)	17¼	17¼	17¼
1800	Dubilier Con (.15g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	Duke Power (2¾g)	60	55	55
200	Duro Test (.40a)	4½	4	4
100	Duval Tex	5	5	5
1800	EaglePichLead(.30g)	11½	10½	10½
1900	East Gas & F	4	2¾	2¾
500	East G&F 6% pf (3)	36	31	31¼
100	EastG&F pr pf(4½)	56	55½	55½
50	East Mall Iron	12	12	12
3600	East Sta Corp	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
25	East Sta B pf	20	20	20
100	Easy Wash MB(¾g

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

COAL, COKE

Do You Want the Best? Discover . . .
COK-OLGA
at $10.45 ton delivered
Quick heat, low ash, lasting endurance.
Coke Dist. Ltd., 114 State St., Boston
CAP 8020

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — Beautiful brick colonial; may be had furn. or unfurn; 8 rooms; maids quarters; 3 baths; 2-car garage. Jamaica 3574.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONTREAL—Beresford Reg'd. Dressmaking, emergency alterations, curtains and slip covers, bachelors' mending. Mrs. S. A. Richardson and Mrs. L. A. Sewell, 1471 Guy St. WE. 1632.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED, pianos, Steinway or Mason-Hamlin grands; any location; give length and number. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, VA.—Large studio room, bath, pullman grill, new air conditioned home, 10c bus fare; furnished or unfurnished. Walnut 2307 mornings or evenings. EDYTHE J. HARPER, 1910 Kirkwood Rd.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual double room adjoining bath; near Beacon St. 39 Carlton St. ASP. 8083.

N. Y. C., West 114th St.—Lady in delightful three-room apartment will rent one sunny room; privileges; transportation. Mornings. Cathedral 8-6187.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1329 Ingraham St. N. W.—16th St. bus, 14th St. trolley; room, private bath, shower; single room; meals optional; garage. RA. 2957.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Make money selling to friends, co-workers, etc., the famous Everwear Hosiery; nationally advertised lingerie, men's shirts, hose; also Christmas specialties; big commissions. NEWMARK COMPANY, 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418, New York City.

SINGERS WANTED

TENORS, BASSES, ALTOS, SOPRANOS — for Choral Club preparing Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." Inquire MISS JESSIE DODD, Hotel Hemenway, Boston. KEN. 4330.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position as chauffeur; eight years experience driving; careful driver, willing to do other work. KENNETH DEROSIA, Spring St., Adams, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK and downstairs, middle-aged Protestant; references say "excellent cook, economical, careful, capable full charge." Address S. B., 14 Worcester St., Boston.

NURSERY governess or companion; several years experience; references; willing to travel. Write Box L-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as housekeeper, business women, couple; location not vital. Phone Moorestown 570-J, 40 Claypoole Ave, Lenola, Moorestown, N. J.

WANTED—Position by experienced woman, competent to take charge of large household; companion; free to go anywhere; references exchanged. Lockbox 342, Lakewood, New Jersey.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANIST, 5 years a conservatory teacher, desires pupils; attractive rates; will come to homes. See LOUISE H. JOHNSON, Mus. B., 83 Gainsboro St., Boston, Kenmore 7689.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6408. Opp. Macy's 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Everything for the Home"

A GREATER
STERN & CO
7th & MARKET STS.

Buy on the Budget Plan

The Store You Think Of First
When You Need Things
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

CONCORD
LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1013 15TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

Storm's Health Shoes
Shoes by HEALTH SPOT
DICKERSON
CONFORMAL
For Men, Women and Children
739 15th Street, N. W.

It is easy to be Happy when properly fitted with
DrAReed CUSHION SHOE
For Men and Women
1416 New York Avenue N. W.

EWARTS CAFETERIA
822 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

Estab. 1857
Charles S. Zurhorst Co.
UNDERTAKERS
301 E. Capitol Street
Lady Attendant
LI. 0372 LI. 0488

MARVIN POPE
—Notary Public—
The Embassy Adams 4483
Home Service
Depositions by Appointment

MAINE

AUBURN

RUSSELL'S MARKET
58 Union Street Phone 3
Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work
at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

Bangor
Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

Curran Company
Boot Shop
Walk-Over Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
72 MAIN STREET

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET
NEW FALL SHOES
in
Wilbur Coon, Dr. Hiss, Menihan Arch-Aid and Queen Quality. Also Buster Brown Shoes.
Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—
Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE
HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

A LOVELY PERMANENT
For Lovely Fall Days
All Branches of Beauty Culture at
Davis Beauty Salon
HELEN V. EMERY, Prop.
Hayes Bldg., 79 Ash Street Phone 1666

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
530-534 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
312 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
J. Merrill & Co. Portland, Me.
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., INC.
Jewelers Since 1851
502 Congress Street Portland

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Beautiful Folders
50 for $1.00
With Name Printed
Send for Circular
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

OCTOBER
is the month for Coats. We're showing large assortments of beautiful fur-trimmed and untrimmed coats for Fall and Winter. Sizes for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
505 Congress Street Portland, Me.

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal . Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENDICOTT
FURNITURE CO.
Complete
House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

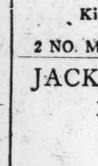
Get to Know
HAR MAC
Good Clothes

HARDY & McSWINEY
31 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W



val dysart
DISTINCTIVE
OUTER APPAREL
33 NORTH MAIN STREET

Remember Her
with
Mary Dunhill's
Perfume
HARRY G. EMMONS

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

DOVER

LITTLEFIELD
FRARY & COMPANY
125 Washington St. Tel. 1281-W
Dover's Reliable Plumbers and Stove Store.
Gas Stoves, Oil or Coal Combination

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

(Continued)

JIM'S
SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Tel. 57
Chrysler and Plymouth
Sales—Service
Let Us Look at All Three for Winter
CRANKCASE, TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Shoes $5 to $6
For Women
Lothrops-Farnham Co.

F. W. NEAL & CO.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oils
Wallpaper, Bicycles
Telephone 95

E. J. YORK
Dover, N. H.
Main Office, Locust St. Tel. 1000
Lumber
Builders' Supplies
Coal

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON ST.
Dealer in
First Class Groceries, Vegetables, Select Can Goods, Fruit, Candy, Cookies, Cakes
We Deliver Tel. 73

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leavitt's
Big October Drive
Particularly features all that is newest in Sports, Casuals and Dress Coats at Prices that reflect, unusual savings.
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

—Snow Suits—
Buy Now!
One-Piece to Four-Piece Suits
Everything to keep them warm in our Children's Department.
James W. Hill Co.

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

SUN DRY
108 MANCHESTER ST. PHONE 3520-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots! The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures. Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

CRAFTSMAN
Press
INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

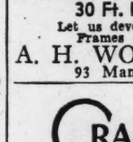
"Put Out the Worn-Outs"
Have that new silverware—your food will taste better—or the watch. The new styles are so well worth a change.
Dependable Jewelers
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
920 Elm Street

Stacke
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

New Shoes
for those New Fall Clothes
Don't spoil the effect with old or the wrong style shoes.
Buy Shoes for the Family at
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
790 ELM STREET

NASHUA



Cleansing
Dyeing
Pressing
Repairing
Rug Cleansing
Fur Storage
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
8 Water St. Tel. 170

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1179
203 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

Kathryn H. Marden
offers
Hats for All Occasions
Dressy Felts, Beautiful Velours and Gage Hats
10 MARKET SQUARE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk
GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport Creamery
Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRELEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
and
BARBER SHOP
Agents for
The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY
Tel. 3460
Milady Fair

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

MILLNER'S
Now, more than ever, you'll enjoy
Shopping at MILLNER'S
Phone 3040 802 Main St.

D. MOSES & CO.
We have new things for Fall Shoppers at Attractive Prices
Phone 861 916 Main Street

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Kay Dunhill Fall Frocks
$3.98 to $5.98
First Floor

Falconer's
3111 WASHINGTON AVE.
Yardley's Products
Nunnally's Candies

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase means to industry to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS
FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

The BAUGMAN STATIONERY Co.
900 W. Marshall Phone 3-0235
PRINTING
Stationery, Office Furniture
Coarse Papers

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St.
Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

For light cakes, flaky pastry, and crisp fried foods, use SPRY, the all-vegetable shortening.
STANLEY'S
110 Grandin Road

MAGIC CITY
LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Fall Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
Attend our Early Fall Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.

REID & CUTSHALL
Furniture
Interior Decorations
Electrical Home Appliances
ROANOKE, VA.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

'ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

'ALBERTA

CALGARY

(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless.
Reg. $10, for $7.50 — Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00 — Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Buy your Home Furnishings on our Convenient Budget Plan—*And Enjoy Them While You Pay.*

DUNCANS
— Ladywear —
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN
PROMPT ATTENTION
You Can Do Better at Duncans

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

Dowtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET EDMONTON ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. WERNER HARDWARE CO. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

Reed's China & Gift Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
At Prices to Suit All Purses

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Launderers *Dry Cleaners*
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Golden Pheasant
Evening Shoes
Shimmer in Metallic Brocades
Place your order two weeks in advance
Shoes, Second Floor

new METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOOT SAVER
SHOES FOR WINNIPEG
2—SHOE STORES—2

Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.
Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Crescent Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture
Expertly done
Phone 501045 267 Kelvin Street
O. F. MOORE, Proprietor

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
62 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

SEYMOUR'S HARDWARE
1115 Main St. E. Phone 4-4335
Benjamin Moore's Paints and Utilac, 4-Hour Enamel, Furnace Supplies, Glass, Electrical Light Bulbs.
WE DELIVER

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC WATER HEATER
Will cut heating costs. Ask for free estimates.
GOODRAM BROS.
88 KING W. Phone 7-3433

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
128-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178
Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices.
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533-5 Richmond Street Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science Church

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7:11
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street Q. 4000

INSURANCE **GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN**
Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited Q 500

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. Sherwood 97 — 831 BANK ST. C. 488, 489, 490

Murphy-Gamble
Limited
★ *Home Furnishings of Distinction* ★
OTTAWA CANADA

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: after 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

All Makes Rebuilt Repaired Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO. *We Service All Office Machines*
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D MAGUIRE Telephone 201

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

A KNITTED SUIT
is always an asset to milady's wardrobe. Have your next suit made to order.
SWISS KNIT SALES
43 Victoria Street Phone Elgin 1056

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1430 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

FORMAL WEAR
Immaculate attention to every detail of formal wear assures you of extra fine work and finish.

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office GE. 1145 — North End MO. 1179

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING
Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable
2371 QUEEN ST. E. HO. 6450

STUDY CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH
in a pleasant interesting way
with a cultured French lady, widely travelled and experienced in teaching.
Individually or in small classes.
For full particulars apply to
MRS. MARGOT BINNS Hyland 4182

WINDSOR

Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries
LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor

See the New 1398 Dodge and DeSoto Cars
Ambassador Motors Ltd.
Sales Dept., 722 Wyandotte St. E.
Service Dept., 645 Mercer St.

McKillops' Scotch Bakery
1442 Wyandotte St. E
569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.
Dial 4-3033 *We Deliver*

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

It's time to Order your
PERSONAL GREETING CARDS
Simpson's has a complete assortment of cards from which to choose . . . the famous Coutts, Buzza, Canadian Artist and Dorothy Simmons series.

Simpson's
STREET FLOOR

SHOP MORGAN'S
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Booth Bros.
ELECTRICIANS
We Service All Electrical Appliances
SALES DEPT.
RADIOS—Rogers, Majestic, Philco, Victor
WASHERS—Coffield and Connor
IRONERS—Connor
REFRIGERATORS—NORGE
VACUUMS—Premier, Vactric, Hamilton Beach
5774 Sherbrooke Street West
Cor. Melrose Avenue
Telephones ELwood 7370—7379

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING *for EVERYTHING*
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

A. PICHET
HIGH CLASS FUR COATS
made to order
REMODELLING
We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
WIlbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

SELBY SHOES
Arch Preserver
True-Poise
Vani-Tred
Women's Shoes, Price $7 and up
1008 St. Catherine St., W.
Dominion Square Building, Near Peel

COAL OIL FUEL * DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Parisienne Beauty Salon
Specialist in Permanent Waving
ELwood 7436, S. 1, 5175 Sherbrooke W.
(At Marlowe Ave.)
MRS. F. WILLIAMS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-0929 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers LTD
SWIFT CURRENT — FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W 8 Western 1201
Commander S H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments

LONDON—Bed and breakfast; quiet house; terms moderate. MACKAY & JAMES, 6 Torrington Square, W. C. 1, Tel. Museum 5295.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E 15 New X 1232

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON, S. W. 5—Flatlet house for sale; established seven years with good connection; 12 letting rooms, fitted concealed basins, well furnished and newly decorated throughout. Box W-802, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Lease and good will of large, fully equipped house in unique position; rooms let unfurnished on agreements; price £1100 or near offer. Box W-867, BCM/CSM, London

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request
Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
65 George St., Portman Sq., London. Wel. 6439

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 116a Holland Road, London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

"SILVESTRIA" Coats and gowns: good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8 Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12.

FLATLETS

LONDON, N. W. 3—Cheery unfurnished room, kitchenette and bathroom adjoining. £55 per an. WILSON, 23 Belsize Crescent.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, Putney, close Christian Science church, 2 good self-contained flats, quiet road, 3/4 rooms, bathroom, kitchen; fitted gas fires, geysers, cookers, etc.; garden; unfurnished £75/90, furnished 2½/3½ gns. according period. Private garage 8/- w. Tel. Prospect 2520 or Box W-877, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 12—Exceptional opportunity. Unfurnished flat, 1st floor, spacious, modern and well decorated, consisting of 3 large rooms, kitchen, new bathroom, electric light, every convenience; close large Common, trains and buses. £95 p. a. inclusive. Box W-790, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Flat, unfurnished 5 rooms and bathroom; Ideal boiler; self-contained; quiet; £104 p. a. 33 Wallingford Ave. W. 10.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

FOUR per cent house mortgages; advantageous transfers arranged. HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD., 110 Cannon St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 7404-5.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON—For sale near Olympia, Kensington, non-basement 9 roomed house in perfect condition, Ideal boiler. Lease 57 years; ground rent £8.10.0. £975. Apply, 72, Addison Gardens, West Kensington, W. 14.

LONDON, 6 Approach, Brent Green, Hendon, N. W. 4—3 mins. Christian Science church; charming freehold property; ideal position; £1600 or offer. Owner, Mrs. Campbell Fraser, Hendon 1019.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 13—Delightfully furnished house, quiet position overlooking wooded common yet only 20/30 mins. Piccadilly, to let 6/24 months 12/8 gns. p. w.; central heating and every convenience. 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, bright kitchens, garages, garden; easily run; 2 maids might remain. Prospect 2520. Box W-876, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, WEST HAMPSTEAD — Pleasant, quiet neighbourhood; unfurnished; 3 sitting-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; garden; no basement. Box W-827, BCM/CSM, London.

SUSSEX — Ideally situated small furnished house, Ashdown Forest; two sittingrooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, e. l., garage, garden; near bus route. Box W-872, BCM/CSM, London.

KNITWEAR

KNITWEAR!—For all occasions; smart, comfortable, inexpensive. REVILO POWELL, 120 Wigmore St., London, W. 1.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CHEPSTOW HAND LAUNDRY
Personal Attention Given
Silks a speciality Urgent work in 8 hours.
25 Chepstow Mansions, W. 2. BAY. 4165

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories, REID, STOPFORD & RIDD 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1 Tel Sloane 2939

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON Westminster. Hours in practitioner's office, attractively situated. Box M-399, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician
140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 3194

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Hampstead Heath summit, quiet guest house, partial board. Mrs. Lovell, St. Helens Cottage, The Mount, N. W. 3. 'Phone Hampstead 0232.

SURREY—Guests and business folk received, cars available; good residential district; Waterloo 20 mins. ROBERTS 68 Westbury Rd., Malden.

POST VACANT

SURREY (30 mins. London) — Housekeeper required to take charge of small house and boy aged 6; all duties; must be capable and experienced; morning woman. Box W-873, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED—Children's nanny while own nanny on holiday but might be permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. Must be college trained. 3 children. Country house but modernised. Just outside London. Send full particulars of experience. Box M-8886, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

GERMAN (33) would like position in England as nursery-governess or mothers' helper; willing to assist with light housework. MISS ELLA MÜHLEISEN, Sirnauerstrasse 4, Esslingen, Württ., Germany.

KEEN print buyer and designer from advertising agency offers services national advertiser or other large user; reasonable salary. Box W-579, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Lady wishes post as assistant in private hotel, London; experienced, full or part time; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-734, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL and COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London

LONDON, PUTNEY — Quiet, comfortable, sunny bedroom, partial board, in lady's flat; suit single lady or gentleman at business; garden; very moderate. Box W-875, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earls Court. Flax. 1663.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephones; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902

LONDON, St. John's Wood—Large unfurnished room, also smaller furnished ditto. Moderate rent. Box W-491, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, London — Unfurnished one-room flat, moderate rent; W., N. W. district. Box W-861, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 7 Lexham Gardens, W. 8—Comfort and privacy; artistically furnished divan rooms, with every modern appointment; competent staff; single and double from 30/-; 5 minutes Kensington High St. Western 8985.

LONDON, 13 HALF MOON ST., MAYFAIR—Excellent service, well furnished divan rooms with or without private bath. Phones; from 35/-. Mayfair 0674

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER—Lessons in reading and speaking in public; also English lessons to foreigners. 12, Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp teacher, English language literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S W 10

GERMAN lady, experienced teacher, beginners and advanced students; private lessons, classes. Highest references, moderate. Box W-28, BCM/CSM, London.

LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN HATS
The School of Millinery
MISS CARTER
53 Baker Street, London
One dozen lessons 1½ hrs. each 3 GNS.; full course with certificate by arrangement.
Tel. Welbeck 9606

PERSONAL tuition by one who has had experience in fitting children of all ages for their future work. MISS GREGORY, 20 Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a, WIMPOLE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines)
Also represented in Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo

Advisory Agents for all classes of Property, Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys, and Sales by Auction of Real Estate and Furniture and Effects throughout London and the Country
Specialists in the management of property and collection of Rents.

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

WIMBLEDON
In an exceptionally quiet position close to Golf Course. For Sale, Freehold at a Sacrificial Figure, Imposing Residence in Beautiful Grounds of about 2¾ Acres. Lounge, Morning Room, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Billiards or Dance Room, 10 Bedrooms, dressing rooms, three bathrooms. Complete offices with servants hall and butlers pantry.
Central heating. Lavatory basins in bedrooms. Oak floors. Perfect aspect.
Lodge, Cottage, Stabling, Garages. Wide spreading lawns, specimen trees, shady walks, herbaceous borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc. Highly recommended by Owners Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, Ltd.
High St., Wimbledon Common, London, S. W. 19 (D. 5432)

WINDOW CLEANING

J. MOORE, Window and General Cleaning, 14, Markham Street, Chelsea, London, S. W. 3. (And at Northolt, Middlesex.)

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

● REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
L. J. Allen Ltd
32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
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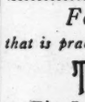

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing

THIS YEAR'S APPLE CROP IS ADEQUATE TO PROVIDE EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD WITH AN APPLE A DAY THROUGH THE FALL AND WINTER.—

This year's record crop in the United States is estimated at 202,000,000 bushels

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Has Chairman Duties Other Than Presiding?

Question: What are the duties of a chairman of a board other than presiding at the usual meetings?

Answer: The duties of a chairman, other than presiding at meetings, should always be specified in the bylaws. If the bylaws do not stipulate any other, the duties of a chairman are confined to presiding at meetings, and he has no other rights or duties save such as are given to him from time to time by action of the body of which he is chairman. He does not have, by virtue of his office, the power to appoint committees or to act as ex-officio member of a committee. These must be specifically given to him in the bylaws.

Of course, the duties of a presiding officer are considerable. They are given on page 236 and 237 of Robert's Rules of Order and include the following: to call the meeting to order, state the business before the meeting, recognize members and assign them the floor, state the question, put it to vote, announce the result, and decide points of order.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A. B. C.'s of the Bible

I prepared this game for a party recently, and it aroused much interest. Most of the questions are easy, but some may be found to be puzzling:

A. What patriarch was known for his fidelity?
B. Where was Jesus born?
C. What country was called the "Promised Land"?
D. Who read the "hand writing on the wall"?
E. To whom did Naaman go for help?
F. What occupation did many of Jesus' disciples follow?
G. Whom did David defeat?
H. Who was Shem's brother?
I. Who was Abraham's son?
J. Who succeeded Moses as the leader of the Israelites?
K. Name a pair of books in the Bible.
L. What did John declare God is?
M. Who gave us the Ten Commandments?
N. Of whom did Jesus speak when he said, "Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile"?
O. Near what mountain was Bethany?
P. Who said, "Be ye followers of God, as dear children"?
Q. What were the Israelites fed in the wilderness?
R. Whom did Boaz marry?
S. Whom did Eli love?
T. A sea well known in Bible history.
U. What was Abram's home town?
V. What was rent in twain?
W. At what social function did Jesus perform his first miracle?
X. What books in the Old Testament contain this number of chapters?
Y. What did Jesus say was easy?
Z. Who climbed the sycamore tree to see Jesus pass by?

—Mary E. S., Dayton, Ohio

Answers to A. B. C.'s of the Bible

(A) Abraham, (B) Bethlehem, (C) Canaan, (D) Daniel, (E) Elisha, (F) Fisherman, (G) Goliath, (H) Ham, (I) Isaac, (J) Joshua, (K) I and II Kings, (L) Love, (M) Moses, (N) Nathanael, (O) Olivet or Olives, (P) Paul, (Q) Quail, (R) Ruth (S) Samuel, (T) Tiberias, (U) Ur of the Chaldees, (V) Veil, (W) Wedding at Cana, (X) Esther and Ezra, (Y) Yoke, (Z) Zacchaeus.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Music is like soft hands stealing into ours in the dark, and holding us fast without a spoken word." Anon.

Another Shunting Problem: E first pushes A into C and leaves it there. Then E pushes B up to A, couples on, and brings both cars out onto the main track at the left. E then pushes both cars on the main track to the right extreme. A is uncoupled and left there. E takes B over to the left end again, and pushes it back to its original position on the left siding, and leaves it there. Then E goes back to A at the right extreme, and carries it over to the left extreme of the main track and pushes up to B on the left siding, finally pushing B into C, and leaving it there. E then pulls A back into the left siding and leaves it there. Then it goes up the right siding and pulls B out from C onto the siding. Then E returns to its original position.

Letter Changing: Clean, cleat, cheat, sheat, sheet.

A Bit of Dividing: The first received $36; the second $65; and the third $260.

Fun With Synonyms: Gladness—delight: manner—method; symbol—token; fervor—zest; organization—system; frontier—border; volume—bulk; companion—associate; average—medium; medley—mixture.

The Monitor Camera Club Takes a Glimpse at Old Mexico

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Indefinite

College girl: "Call for me tonight at eight sharp."

College boy: "O. K., what time'll you be ready?"

Good Gnus

The African explorer had seen many gnus during the day. In the evening his native cook served him a delicious steak.

"This is one of the finest steaks I've ever eaten," he explained to his guide. "Is it gnu?"

"No," said the guide, "but it is just as good as gnu."—Atlanta Constitution.

Secret Safe

"What I have just said is a great secret. It was told to me in the strictest confidence. I must caution you against repeating it."

"I shall endeavor to be just as cautious as you are."—Montreal Star.

Corporal: "The general was quite provoked this morning."

Lance-Corporal: "What about?"

Corporal: "He received a letter marked 'Private.'"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

By Their Wags Ye Shall Know Them

"Do you want a dog for a house or an apartment?"

"Why—what's the difference?"

"Apartment dogs wag their tails up and down."

—Ashington Collieries Magazine

Guide on H. M. S. Victory: "Here Nelson fell."

Lady: "I'm not surprised, I nearly fell over it myself."

Odds and Ends

On to Mexico!

More than 100,000 tourists entered Mexico through Laredo, Texas, during the first eight months of 1937.

Smallest Plant

The world's smallest flowering plant, according to a Cornell botanist is the Wolffia, which has yellow flowers so tiny a lens is needed to see their structure.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Wood Carriers

A woman has earned extra money by offering for sale, through stores and gift shops, some practical wood carriers or "log luggers," as they are sometimes called, which she makes simply and inexpensively and sells for 75 cents each.

They are made of heavy striped canvas in bright colors, and are actually only a straight piece of material with two strong metal handles fastened on each end of the canvas.

Such a practical log lugger to carry wood from the cellar to fireplace is a much-needed article if there is a fireplace in the home.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

WHAT does anxiety do? It does not empty tomorrow, brother, of its sorrow; but oh! it empties today of its strength.—IAN MACLAREN.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. To what country besides Belgium has Germany offered assurances of non-aggression and integrity of territory?

2. To what demand of Mussolini's has Britain and France yielded?

3. A veiled threat to what nation is seen in the sending of thousands of Italian troops to Libya?

4. Is there any evidence of a compromise between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.?

5. What unfinished business will be taken up at the special session of Congress to be convened on Nov. 15?

6. Who has been announced as the first nominee in Russia's new nationwide legislature?

7. What step is Mexico taking to bar political graft?

8. Is Japan increasing its purchases from the United States?

9. Are federal regulations curbing stock exchange transactions?

10. What strategic island in the Pacific has been seized by Japan?

11. Is it true that one American in every 1,000,000 had an income of $1,000,000 or more during 1935?

12. What is New York doing about the dog population?

13. Is there such a thing as a school for drivers of trailers?

14. Is the Supreme Court considering petitions to test the eligibility of Justice Black?

15. What new British-Japanese incident endangers diplomatic relations between the two countries?

(Answers appear elsewhere on this page.)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another comment on music, and, in order that beginners may start, the first coded word is "Music." Can you complete the quotation?

"ABCDE DC FDGH CIJK LMONC

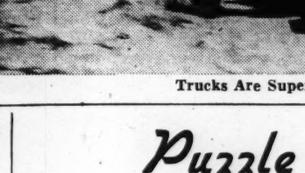
CKHMFDOP DOKI IBQC DO KLH

NMQG, MON LIFNDOP BC JMCK

RDKLIBK M CSIGHO RIQN."

Another Shunting Problem

As in last week's shunting problem, E in the sketch below represents an engine on the main line of a railroad. A and B represent cars on the two sidings. In the former problem, the portion marked C was only long enough to contain one car or the engine. But today that space will hold only one car at a time. There is no room for the engine. With this handicap, try, by means of the engine, moving Car B to the position now occupied by Car A, and Car A to where B now stands, leaving the engine finally in its original position.



Letter Changing

After puzzling over the shunting problem, let's try a CLEAN SHEET. In other words, try changing CLEAN to SHEET in four moves.

A Bit of Dividing

A total of $351 was divided among three persons. For every 10 cents the first received, the second received 25 cents, and the third $1. How much did each receive?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms to be correctly matched:

1	gladness	medium	
2	manner	bulk	
3	symbol	delight	1
4	fervor	border	
5	organization	mixture	
6	frontier	associate	
7	volume	method	
8	companion	token	
9	average	system	
10	medley	zest	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press: To enjoy garden work, put on a wide hat and gloves, hold a little trowel in one hand, and tell the man where to dig.

Pontiac (Mich.) Press: In Indiana, state officials are endeavoring to explain why there is a balance in the treasury. The excuses they offer are ingenious, but the thing is humiliating.

Judge: Sign in a New Hampshire auto trailer camp: For Your Own Protection Take License Number When Lending Tools.

Humorist: "It is generally his wife who decides what sort of winter outfit a man will have," declares a tailor. By buying her own first.

Daily Anecdote

Joy in Service

A woman went up to Dr. Grenfell after one of his lectures and began to talk about the sacrifices he had made in Labrador.

"Sacrifices?" scoffed the great missionary. "Why, I'm having the time of my life!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighbors

(Sheboygan Press)

Sheboygan, Wis.

Sheboygan county has received and still is receiving considerable favorable publicity over the recent episode of its "vanishing philanthropist."

This shabbily dressed, bewhiskered gentleman of between 60 and 70 years of age, succeeded in maintaining his anonymity and effectually disappearing after leaving $200 in cash at the farm of Walter Erbstoeszer, north of Erdman, "for the neighbors who helped Fred Peplau build his new barn." He said his identity was of no consequence and he trudged away without leaving any further information about himself.

The incident is one of a series which show what people in a good community will do when one of their neighbors is met with adversity.

Last December, with the mercury around zero, the six members of the Peplau family, one of them a four-year-old child, were driven from their home by flames at 5 a. m. in their night clothing. There was no time to save anything, and neighbors provided them with shelter and clothing in the emergency. Although there was little insurance on the property, Mr. Peplau decided to try again, and he built a new home.

Then in the middle of last August the large barn on his property was lost by fire, a tragic blow on top of his previous loss. Despite all this, Mr. Peplau managed to overcome his discouragement and decided to rebuild. And when he did, his neighbors in the area—about 50 or 60 of them—"pitched in" and helped erect a new barn in no time and at no cost to Mr. Peplau as far as their labors were concerned.

It was this evidence of "being a good neighbor" that prompted the mysterious stranger to appear with his $200 gift and then disappear. And the latest is that the neighbors are considering renouncing their respective shares in the $200 and are planning to give all of the money to Mr. Peplau.

These are the facts of this strange story of altruism of which any community could be proud.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Seven Churches of Asia

In the fourth verse of the opening chapter of Revelation we find the writer greeting specifically "the seven churches which are in Asia"; and it is worthy of note that Asia is not used in its modern continental sense, but refers to the Roman province known in the New Testament as "Asia" and bordering on the west coast of our "Asia Minor."

Paul had preached with great success in this territory, for the writer of Acts tells us that, as a consequence, "all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus" (Acts 19:10). The fact that John chooses to mention only seven churches provides no proof that they were the only ones; rather, we may suppose, they were the best known. Ephesus as capital of "Asia" is naturally mentioned first, then follow Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea (Rev. 1:11).

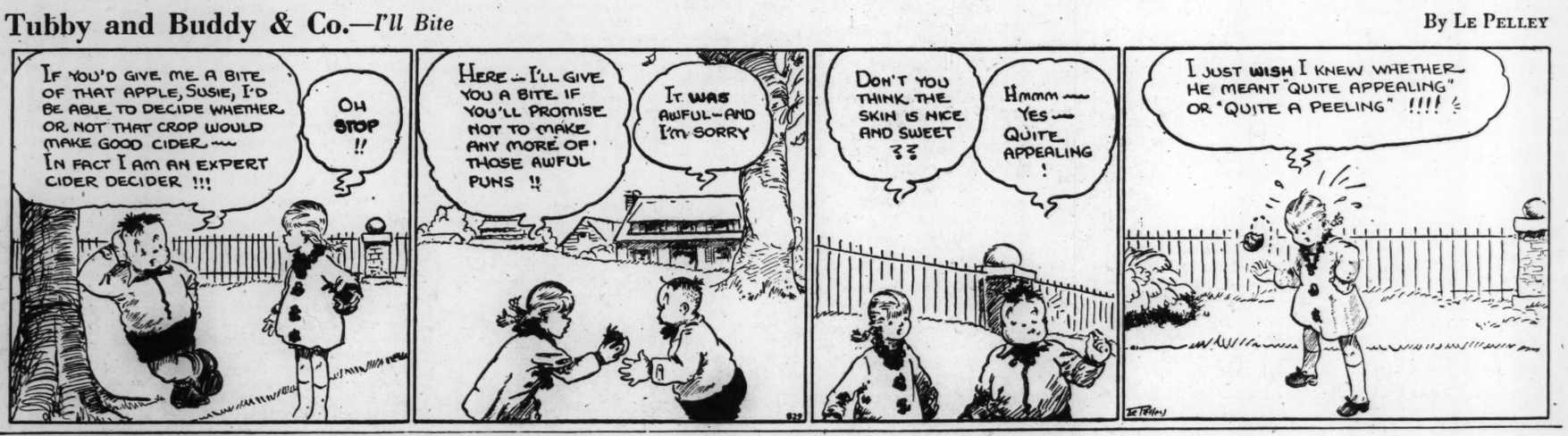
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. The Netherlands.
2. That the International Non-intervention Committee handle the question of "volunteers" in Spain.
3. To France, which has the adjoining colony of Tunisia.
4. Each side is offering peace at its own terms.
5. Action will be taken on wage and hour adjustments, crop control, Government reorganization, regional planning, and anti-trust provisions.
6. Joseph Stalin.
7. A bill to stamp out this evil was introduced by President Cárdenas and is under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies. If the bill is passed, Government officials will be charged with the duty of reporting all instances of personal affluence among public servants which are not explained by their salaries.
8. Japanese purchases from the United States in August were double those during the 1936 period.
9. Yes, according to Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank. He declares that federal rules have impaired the efficiency of stock trading machinery. He asks for modification of margin rules and other technical regulations designed to put the public on a more equal footing with professionals and "insiders" in the market.
10. Pratas Island, seized from China, is 165 miles southeast of Hong Kong. Although the island is a desolate coral reef, a mile and a half long and a mile wide, it provides excellent facilities for a naval outpost.
11. No; only one in every 3,100,000.
12. A New York City group is working on legislation to prevent any addition to the present dog population. Backed by the Animal Welfare League, the proposed law would apply to all cities in New York State with more than 100,000 persons, and would restrict the keeping of dogs to the country.
13. Yes; New York has a school in trailer driving and home economics, licensed by the State Department of Education. Cautioning trailer drivers, the director, Captain Mifsud said, "The driver must remember that he has 2000 additional pounds of additional car weight and 20 feet of extra car length behind him."
14. No; the Supreme Court threw out the Levitt and Kelley petitions because of their lack of "direct interest" in the case.
15. The machine-gunning of three British Embassy cars by two squadrons of Japanese warplanes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*I'll Bite*

By LE PELLEY


IF YOU'D GIVE ME A BITE OF THAT APPLE, SUSIE, I'D BE ABLE TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT THAT CROP WOULD MAKE GOOD CIDER — IN FACT I AM AN EXPERT CIDER DECIDER !!!
OH STOP !!
HERE — I'LL GIVE YOU A BITE IF YOU'LL PROMISE NOT TO MAKE ANY MORE OF THOSE AWFUL PUNS !!
IT WAS AWFUL — AND I'M SORRY
DON'T YOU THINK THE SKIN IS NICE AND SWEET ??
HMMM — YES — QUITE APPEALING !
I JUST WISH I KNEW WHETHER HE MEANT "QUITE APPEALING" OR "QUITE A PEELING" !!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fine While It Lasted*

By CARMACK

Today I thought I had found a new way to have some fun with the Boss's football — I simply dropped it at the top of the stairs —
And watched it go bumpety-bump down the stairs —
Then I'd take it back and do it all over again —
The only trouble was the Boss's mother heard the rumpus and came hurrying along and put a stop to it-
After which I had to sit down and try to think of something else to do-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Brussels and Yuanping

WILL China do for the Nine-Power Treaty what Ethiopia failed to do for the League of Nations Covenant? Will the surprising Chinese resistance cause Japan—which could save much more face by retreat before the united demand of the Nine-Power signatories than before China's long-despised armies—to accept mediation of her quarrel with Nanking? The answer may not be written wholly in China, but it would be well for those who are hopefully turning to the Brussels conference and expecting it to rescue the Nine-Power Treaty to keep at least one eye on China.

At the moment announcement is made that America's delegation to Brussels will sail on Wednesday comes a report that the Chinese have virtually cut off a Japanese army at Yuanping, in Shansi Province. One piece of news may have as much effect in eventual settlement of Far Eastern troubles as the other. For what can be done at Brussels to restrain Japan effectively is very doubtful.

What is achieved is likely to be less the result of bold steps by the powers than of stubborn fighting by the Chinese. Illusions about the prospects at Brussels will not help and nothing in the long or short history of collective action for peace justifies very large hopes. There can be no doubt that the feeling of much of the world was well expressed by the President of the United States at Chicago. And every support must be given to efforts to make effective all moral mobilization for the maintenance of international law, justice and humanity. Yet since Chicago it has become plain that upholders of law are still hunting for restraints without risks.

How circumspectly the powers are moving in plans to invoke the Nine-Power Treaty is well illustrated by the manner and form of convening a conference. Neither Britain nor America wished to take the lead; Belgium was persuaded to do it. But the Belgian invitation makes clear that it is acting "at the request of the British Government, and with the approval of the Government of the United States." Perhaps the unexplained delay in the invitation was caused by difficulties in wording it so that no nation would be alone responsible. The League of Nations had quite a debate over whether its condemnation of bombing should read "by Japan" or "by Japanese planes." The whole performance registers an amount of boldness which indicates that Yuanping—if reports of Chinese victories there are true—may count as much as Brussels in saving the Nine-Power Treaty.

The Chicago reference to "quarantine" and the quickly following State Department denomination of Japan as a violator of the Nine-Power Treaty caused laymen to wonder what economic or military restraints would be forthcoming. They were a bit let down when they found that the diplomatists had no thought of such quick and irrevocable steps. Statecraft called for less precipitous action. And in talking of the Brussels conference it speaks of mediation, not of mobilization. Nor even of boycott.

That is well. There should be every opportunity for peaceful procedures. It is just possible that Japan will listen to some plan for mediation. Particularly if Yuanping reports are true and if the prospects for winning Chinese co-operation by cannonading become any less hopeful. Japan knows that she has not only a more difficult military problem in tackling North China than she had in Manchuria, but a much less justified case in international law.

If mediation be rejected, there are steps the powers can take which might be effective and might not involve war. Withdrawal of ambassadors would be an early one. The possibilities of boycotts or sanctions are undoubtedly being explored. But such measures will not be likely unless the powers show much more readiness to take some risks. Even those risks will be smaller if China continues the diplomacy of Yuanping.

CCC—a Vocational School

SCATTERED over the United States are now nearly 2,000,000 young men who have been graduated, one might say, from the Civilian Conservation Corps. In camps throughout the various states are some 270,000 more who are getting the benefit of an excellent training in woodcraft, construction and other kinds of useful work through this agency.

Though the CCC is yet organized on basis of a law of limited duration, the indications are fairly clear that the nation is going to want some organization of its type permanently. There will always be work for it to do. This being so, it is important that the boys of seventeen years and over who are taken into the corps should find in the program an educational content that will turn them out better equipped to take care of themselves and to serve their communities.

It is pleasing to learn that the educational program, which has been a subject of close attention in the camps from the first, is gradually shifting its center of emphasis to the vocational side of training. When one remembers that most of these boys come from families on relief and that 52,000 have been taught to read and write, it is apparent the first need is training that will assure self-support. Cultural subjects and citizenship training must have that foundation.

It is true that 3 or 4 per cent of the enrollees have had a beginning or more of college work and that some 20,000 are taking correspondence courses, in many instances to complete high school credits for graduation. While some instances of special talent are sure to develop, one obviously cannot expect in six months of evening classes to duplicate a college course in the liberal arts or a profession. Yet the CCC projects offer opportunity for an astonishingly wide range of vocational training carried right along with the day's work. Practice in forestry, carpentry, masonry, electrical wiring, soil conservation, cooking, gardening, truck driving and maintenance and operation of road machinery are some of the activities available in camp life.

These opportunities, if improved, can prepare the boys better for going back into the communities from which they came, back to the land which needs their better skills, and the training can come in large part from the very men who now direct their work. By these is meant the "technical service" men in the Forestry Service and National Park Service already detailed as overseers.

People familiar with the work believe that more can be accomplished now by increasing classification of the camps into special lines of work and the assignment of boys to the camps with a view to the particular craft in which the boy is interested. Authorizing a few more of the camps to operate agricultural projects to provide some of their own foodstuffs would help. Many such points deserve consideration in the future administration of the CCC and in legislation affecting it.

Non-Intervention Poker

ITALIAN insistence that withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain must be on a man-for-man basis has infused the opening of the new discussions in the London Non-Intervention Committee with a familiar atmosphere of poker politics.

Most estimates agree in placing Italian troops in Spain at about 80,000, and nationals of other nations—among whom are some from countries where such service actually was a voluntary matter—at about 15,000. Five or six to one, the Italians outnumber all others. Withdrawal man for man would wipe out all foreign aid to the Loyalist Government while leaving four-fifths or five-sixths of the Italian aid to General Franco intact.

France is asking for "proportional withdrawal." Italy counters by enlarging on the difficulties of arriving at the proportions, pointing out the need of a census and the hopelessness of finding a census taker. The logic of the Italian point of view is more apparent than real. Proportional withdrawal could be accomplished on a basis of existing estimates, modified, perhaps, and then indorsed by all parties to the non-intervention agreement. After all, if counting heads is the main point of the volunteer question, it is the Italian heads that remain in Spain that must interest Britain and France more than those that come out.

Nobody supposes, of course, if non-intervention were the sole object of the non-intervention discussions that longer than the two weeks originally suggested by France for these talks would be necessary. But there is also the question as to which powers are going to have what an Italian paper calls an "advance mortgage" on the future government of Spain. Italy suspects Britain of hoping to place such a mortgage, even if General Franco's fascistic Insurgents win. Britain suspects Italy, on the other hand, of already having placed one.

And so the game goes. One odd aspect the playing has, however: Not one of the players dares put all his cards on the table, though everyone is pretty sure what is in everyone else's hand.

The Lowly Wastebasket

AMONG all the great, good things that stand and wait to serve unobtrusively, the wastebasket has uses that justify an ode in the pedestrian prose of the editorial. Of all the files, the wastebasket is the most useful and generally the most accurate. The wastebasket is not only a solution of clutter. It is a symbol of the brave crossing of the Rubicon of decision.

Who has not been turned into a vacillating, wracked Hamlet by documents accumulating on desk, in drawers, on window sills? To throw or not to throw, that becomes the question. Certainly the wastebasket should not be grudged an occasional panegyric; above all, it should not be grudged a goodly share of the contents of most desks.

Canadian National Railways — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pointe au Greive, Near Ships Head Cape, Gaspé Peninsula

The Birds at Percé

PEOPLE at Percé were asking, "Have you seen the gannets?" I was forced to admit I had not. In fact I nearly found myself admitting I had never even heard of a gannet. What kind of an animal was it anyway?

"No! No! Not an animal, Monsieur, a bird. You must see them on Bonaventure Island. There are thousands and thousands of them. You must get Captain Willie to take you."

My genial host from the Island of Jersey, from which distant land have come many inhabitants of this coast of the Gaspé, readily arranged contact with Captain Willie and we were soon on high seas comfortably ensconced in the sturdy motor boat Grace with Captain Willie himself perched high in the stern.

As we swung out from the pebbly beach the great Rock of Percé (the pierced rock) rose before us, a massive, glowing escarpment getting its name from the natural arch of some size near the seaward end. Here is a great slice of the headland known as Mt. Jolie which has drifted out to sea. Its summit, over 200 feet above the waves, bears a halo of darting birds and from the heights comes a discordant din that never ceases.

Our "Ohs" and "Ahs" subside and Captain Willie speaks.

"Mostly cormorants up there," he informs us. "There's one down on the boulder near the arch. Has his wings spread out to dry. He's a diving bird but has no oil ducts in his wings so after a couple of immersions he is obliged to hang his wings out to dry."

* * *

From this we deduce Captain Willie to be something of an ornithologist as well as a mariner of note.

Our destination, however, is Bonaventure Island, lying like a great stranded whale three miles off shore. Here is to be found one of the three "Gannetries" on the American side of the Atlantic and Captain Willie tells us there are only nineteen altogether including those on Iceland, the British Isles and the isles between.

And here I might as well say that the gannet apparently derives his name from the Anglo-Saxon and its root GAN, a goose or large bird, and he is distantly related to the pelican, displaying many of the pelican's unusual habits but none of its awkwardness and ungainliness.

But there are other birds to be seen at Bonaventure.

Captain Willie's glance sweeps the water and the rocks piled high along the shore.

"See that little black and white fellow bobbing along? That's guillemot. Sea pigeons, we call them. And there are some of his relation sitting up on that big rock for all the world like little penguins. There's a common murre there, he's the sooty black one, and there's a razorbilied auk. He'll dive and chase his food under the water and when he flies he steers with his feet."

* * *

Once more Captain Willie stops his motor as the birds become more and more numerous. Darting back and forth about our heads they raise a very bedlam of raucous cries.

Captain Willie scans the shore.

"There's a great black-back gull," he announces, "and all those grey and white birds, nesting in the crannies and standing solemnly along the shore are common herring gulls. A few kittiwakes there, too, they're smaller."

We stare in wonder at the swarms of floating and flying waterfowl through which the "Grace" slowly pushes her way. The ledges and crannies of the cliffs are dotted with nesting gulls, and even far back in the gloomy caverns that resound to the boom of the surf, multitudes of birds fascinate the eye.

Another quieting of the motor allows us to follow our captain's explanations. "See that funny little black and white fellow with a beak like a parrot's? That's a puffin. Not many of them around here but it's their only breeding place on the Gaspé."

* * *

The gulls and puffins and murres and guillemonts and kittiwakes have been decidedly vocal, but the grandest sight of all is now ahead. It is the great "gannetry" of Bonaventure Island. For half a mile these 250-foot cliffs are white with nesting gannets. Thousands and thousands and yet more thousands tenant the ledges that rise above us. Thousands more wheel and swoop above our heads protesting our trespass. Steady reinforcements of these great white birds are constantly arriving from their fishing grounds far at sea, bringing fish which the young will take possession of, pelican fashion.

* * *

Stately individuals posing on the rocks along the shore show the gannet to be a large, strong white bird, white with a cap and cape of buff and a few black feathers to set off the tips of his powerful wings. Captain Willie informs us that the wing spread is slightly over six feet and that the gannet often lives for fifty years. The first young are hatched by the first of July. Gannets winter at sea and return to the ledges of Bonaventure in April, but the young, once launched on their life journey, do not return for two years or more.

Bonaventure Island, even without its avalanche of gannets, would be interesting for its legends of freebooters and pirates, for its quaint habitations and rocky shore line. It is much frequented by artists and bird lovers, but after the excitements and thrills of the gannetry mere scenery seems tame.

But it is time to say "au revoir" to Captain Willie for the tide is ebbing and the keel of the "Grace" is grating on the pebbles of the shore. J. H. G.

The Wide Horizon

On to Brussels

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

AMERICAN foreign policy, after a week of tergiversations, is now apparently stripped down for action. A small, but highly expert, delegation is sailing day after tomorrow for the nine-power conference at Brussels—the first step in what may be a long road, hopeful for peace and the safe passing of the civilization-challenging crisis of recent months.

The aim of the Brussels conference is mediation of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Naturally, the powers are not going to talk about the more forceful measures of embargo and blockade until they have taken all possible preliminary steps. There have been several such opening stages to date:

1. The League of Nations has already condemned what Japan is doing in China, by resolution as strong as could be asked.

2. The United States has joined the condemnation when President Roosevelt, on a bridge in Chicago, sought to arouse American opinion to the need for co-operation against "the 10 per cent" who are threatening the peace of the 90 per cent.

3. Specifically, the condemnation was expressed on the day after the speech, when the State Department issued a statement charging Japan with violation of the Nine-Power treaty and other commitments.

4. Internationally, the issues were joined with the promotion by the United States, with co-operation of Great Britain and others—of the impending conference.

5. President Roosevelt put the Brussels conference on a realistic footing when on Friday at Hyde Park he said its purpose would be to bring about mediation of the Asiatic conflict.

But mediation may be a stage speedily reached—and passed. First of all, it is not certain that Japan will attend the Brussels conference at all. If she does, it is even more uncertain whether she will admit of any third-party discussion, with her, of the issues in China.

The Nanking Government is, of course, willing and eager for mediation. But Japanese spokesmen have said repeatedly that they will discuss matters only with China, rigidly barring out any other powers. This viewpoint was forcefully stated to a large and important Washington audience this very week by a high Japanese representative, though in the modern publicity technique of "off the record." It has also been made clear that Japan considers it has not violated the Nine-Power treaty, that it regards the territorial integrity of China as unviolated until such time as territory is actually alienated and put under the Japanese flag.

The changes, therefore, seem overwhelmingly certain that Japan will repulse all efforts at Brussels to mediate the conflict. In that case, the meeting will speedily be driven to other ground. It may be possible and necessary to wind up the conference speedily, reporting to the advisory committee of the League at Geneva, and letting that mechanism take further steps.

The American delegation to Brussels may then move on to Lake Leman for the next stage in the pacificatory effort.

Public opinion has quite evidently supported the President's stand, although welcoming the reassurances of the fireside talk that peaceful measures are primarily contemplated. No rousing rebuke to the President—which was eagerly or apprehensively anticipated in various foreign countries—has yet come forth. Doubtless some oratory will be devoted to the subject when the Senate convenes on Nov. 15, but already Senator Pittman—a good potential isolationist—has flung his support to the President. On this issue, isolationism and anti-Japanese feeling cut across one another.

The American delegation which starts for Brussels on Wednesday is one of the most streamlined outfits to spring from Washington on a diplomatic mission for many long days. Norman H. Davis, its head, is a familiar figure. His canny Tennessee shrewdness, wedded to practical experience of the European scene, plus a rather new appreciation of the importance of military and naval factors, make him about as effective a diplomatist as the United States has ever had.

With Mr. Davis, running interference, are two very able specialists: Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Far Eastern adviser to the Secretary of State, and J. Pierrepont Moffat, head of the European division of the State Department. Dr. Hornbeck is an adversary whose steel is respected by the Japanese; he is an Orientalist of long experience, a realist in approaching collective action, and a stanch defender of the treaty system. Mr. Moffat grew up in long years of service at Berne, topped by headship of the western European division in the department. Recently he spent two years as Consul-General at Sydney—seemingly a waste of time, but now valuable because he brings to Brussels a practical knowledge of how "white Australians" will tug on the British Empire in the Japanese issue, and that is not a meaningless detail.

The decks are clear for action, therefore, and after October 30, when the Brussels conference is due to convene, peace-lovers of the world may well sit on the edge of their chairs.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Spanish Diarchy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is regrettable that there has been revived here in England an attempt to resolve the Spanish problem by the puerile process of tu quoque.

That sub-human crimes have been perpetrated on both sides may be taken as proved and merely continues the historic tradition of civil war as the arena nonpareil of the ape and tiger in mortal man. Salient and significant facts are these:

The Spanish Republic was weak. It was so because of the defection of Church, finance, landed aristocracy, and the military juntas.

As always happens, division at headquarters was the signal for the rise of subversive and evil elements which created in some parts of the country a reign of terror.

What the situation demanded was an alliance of all forces of good will against anarchy.

What happened? The anti-Republicans seized the opportunity to discredit in toto the new regime. In the authentic practice of modern autocracy they manufactured incidents. They ballooned the slander that the Government was "Red," and summoned all reactionary Europe to an anti-Communist Crusade.

But informed people know that the real target was not Communism alone but Communism including Liberalism, which had to be scotched as it had been in Italy when led by Garibaldi, Mazzini and Cavour.

Franco has fallen foul of his own people through his preference for foreigners as arbiters of Spanish destiny.

He is naturally regarded as a partisan rather than a patriot and it is not under him that the present unhappy diarchy will be resolved into Democracy's desideratum—liberty under law which is the autarchy of God.

DAVID F. THOMPSON

Bridport, Dorset, England

Indifference to Eastern Conflict

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an American-born Chinese girl, I am appalled at the seeming indifference in the United States to the Sino-Japanese struggle, just as we, as a nation, were indifferent to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

"The Great Emancipator" once said that what is morally wrong canot be made legally right. Mr. Lincoln also said that this country couldn't survive half-slave and half-free. The application of this statement should be considered from an international viewpoint—half the world cannot exist morally right and ignoring or avoiding the half which is morally wrong.

Even at the risk of war, which I hate as much as I know your worthy paper does, we are not justified in disowning the birthright of moral courage and faith in the right for the sake of "easing things off." The fireside calm which the English-speaking nations of the world are trying to enjoy when all around them flourish crime, suffering, and unwarranted destruction, is not to our eternal credit. The British Empire and the United States combined have a priceless heritage in strength, natural resources, brains and manpower which could easily assure peace in the world at all times without the shedding of one drop of soldier's blood.

Our lack of moral stamina to do what we know is right, and take a firmer stand against patently aggressor nations, may be our undoing some day. This sign of weakness may be construed by Japan as real weakness, and America will have to fight the Nipponese if and whenever they are ready; not at home, here—but in their own backyard. With Japan's vast empire population already greater than the United States, and the navy almost as large, we are ill-equipped to fight a war later on which is destined to be waged in the Yellow Sea or between Formosa and the Philippines. It will be a sorry day for us, and an expensive one in men and money.

The safer and saner way, the unselfish way, is to accept the Lincoln doctrine:

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live by the light that I have. I must stand with anybody who stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."

New York, N. Y. (Miss) CHIU CHUN MUI

Hawaii, 49th State?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should be glad if you could find space in our good international newspaper to correct a mistaken view of our Hawaiian Islands which seems to be too prevalent today.

The Monitor, in an editorial, recently referred to us as an "island dependency," which caused some indignation here, and a protest was published by one of our newspapers giving our rightful status as a territory and an integral part of the United States.

There is, however, a movement on foot which is working assiduously to change our status and make us the forty-ninth State. As an American and a resident of Honolulu for over sixteen years, though I accede to many of the arguments in its favor, there is to my mind one insurmountable obstacle against it, and that is the preponderance of one nationality, and that one being Oriental and not Occidental. The latest statistics give the population of the Islands as 396,715. Of that number, by the gentle permeation of the last 10 years or more, we have 151,141 Japanese to 57,890 white, the remainder being mixed races, including Hawaiian, Portuguese, Filipino, Chinese and other races.

Because Hawaii is a territory, Washington appoints the Governor and high Commissioners, but as a State it would be left to the vote of the people, and who can doubt that, given statehood, we should have a Japanese Governor, Japanese Mayor, and practically a Japanese country under the name of an American State? Though I have nothing against the Japanese as a race, they are an intelligent, law-abiding, hard-working people, I am not in favor of any Oriental race governing these American islands; they are so fundamentally different in their ideals and education and their whole mentality. M. B.

Honolulu, Hawaii

"Job Finding as an Art"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excellent article in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Job Finding as an Art," cannot fail to arouse the admiration of the world for the splendid, unselfish service Mr. Keith is performing in helping those less fortunate to find suitable means of earning their livelihood.

It is my most sincere wish that this article will stir up a more Christian spirit in those who control the major industries and who, through their wealth, ability and the facilities at their control, are in a position to create new means for absorbing the still too large number of unemployed. It should not be necessary for any government, and especially that of the United States, to have to force these industrialists to a recognition of the inherent right and necessity of providing ample opportunities whereby the common folk may earn an honest living.

Had these self-same industrialists of their own accord come to a forthright recognition of the responsibilities which their position and power place upon them, there would have been no occasion for the uprising of the C. I. O. and this country would have been spared the distressing, needless waste and class hatred engendered by strikes.

While I am not in favor of many phases of the New Deal, I can at least see the justification of certain steps in the recent labor movement. WILLIAM BAYARD STURGIS

Chicago, Ill.

Black or La Follette?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your front-page news story reporting rather fully that "seers say Black or La Follette" are logical candidates for the Presidency in 1940 deserves a little repetition of the point I made two years ago regarding the Supreme Court.

The highest court in the land will never receive the highest respect of the American people if men appointed to it for life use its prestige for partisan political ambition, even to become President. The Republican Party and Justice Hughes weakened the court's dignity and non-political character when, having once resigned to run for the Presidency, he was put back into the court.

No Supreme Court justice should use the court as a stepping stone to the Presidency. The Democrats should avoid making the mistake made by the Republicans.

New York, N. Y. CARL BECK

International Waters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you state "Large scale irrigation projects are considered impossible in Saskatchewan, because the rivers in the extreme south flow into Montana and are covered by international treaty, so Canada could not divert the flow . . . [to] the parched southlands." And yet it seems perfectly natural for Chicago to divert millions of gallons daily of international water!

(MRS.) MARGARET OSBORN

Regina, Sask., Can.